The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,043 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
*I. BENGAL	4300	800	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
MOOLTAN	3 00	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
*I. KAISAR-I-HIND	3123	700	E. G. Steel	26 h "
—SIAM	3411	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug
*I. PARRAMATTA	1570	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M. CATHAY	2263	50	E. Andrews	12th "
*I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. H. Heycock	23rd "
—ASSAM	3938	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked I. proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

The P. and O. Company now issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fare to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN	3930	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. N. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" " Marseilles " 520, " 355.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	850	16th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	29 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	850	29th "	14th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORE LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples), AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4 030	9th Jul.,

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Saracen House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Bathe, Piano and every Comforts for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. NUBIA	3510	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3450	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 9th, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 13th July.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Calladonia, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Labitchkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(SIEMENS & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephonic, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DE LALOR REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIC PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, July 15th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HEWZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 8, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Jubilack, extra..... Rs. 0 0 " 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0 Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0 " 19 0
Seleenheimer	" 17 0 "
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0 " 24 0
Steinwein	" 24 0 "
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0 " 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0 " 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 " 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine "	" 22 0 ...
Very fine "	" 27 0 ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 33 0 ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & U. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0 Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0 ...
Les Canons	" 16 0 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0 ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0 ...
Chateau Le Hoc St. Estephe	" 21 0 ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0 ...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0 ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0 ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0 ...
Chateau Larose	" 18 0 ...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0 Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barregre	" 16 0 ...

From J. ROBBES & SONS, OPORTO.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 11 0 ...
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0 ...

From FRANCESCHAVAST.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0 " 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0 " 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0 " 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessendier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer)	" 26 0
Red Bars (3 yrs.)	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 7 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 25 0
"	" 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" "
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 "	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" "

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0 ...
Vino Barbera	" 15 0 ...
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0 ...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0 ...
Finest	" 18 0 ...
Vin Mariasque a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0 ...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0 ...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0 ...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0 ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs 10 to 20 lbs.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at 0 9
"	1 do. 1 0
"	2 do. 1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" "
Celery	" "	" 0 0
French Beans	" "	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" "	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" "	" 0 12
II.	" "	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" "	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" "	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" "	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" "	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" "	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

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SPECIFICATIONS drawn, Drawings worked out from description or sketch, and Patents for Inventions secured with the utmost economy and despatch.

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum subject to } 18 months, 12 " 9 " 6 " } notice of withdrawal
5½ " " "
3½ " " "

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle,

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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COARSE CUT

SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.

Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

(NEW SEASON'S)

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS..... ....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.

ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,

AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY | INDIAN BRANCHES, | AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | FORT, BOMBAY. | 42 Pall Mall LONDON.

AND
EAST STREET POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat.....Rs. 100
Hunting " ..... " 110
Cut-hunting " ..... " 115

(Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus.....Rs. 15
Acorn ..... " 12
Shamrock ..... " 11
Thistle ..... " 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb. 1 6
Mixed Teas	" 0 12
Pekoe Souchong	" 0 10
Gunpowder	" 0 10
Souchong	"

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 1. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Re. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Re. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

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This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

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(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	...Rs. 27
Two Stars, " "	... " 30
Three Stars, " "	... " 33

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

Wine Lists free on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HERMITAGE

A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

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POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
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Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES. DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
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CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8 10.

BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Hair brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Complexion acquires strength showing the importance of Action in the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS. ONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Best Beef*," and kindles fresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Conditions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

In Cash Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Special Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients as to Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, TREACHER & CO.,
BYCULLA AND POONA.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1[illegible])

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

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MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowks.
Dammer
Gunzeo.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Prem Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets,
Checked Dusters.

Dhoteez.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Clothed Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths.
Cretonnes. In neat designs
Fancy Prints. and colours.
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suiting.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,

Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Haversacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Puggree Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR

NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST

CONTAINING NEARLY

300 ILLUSTRATIONS,

A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a very desirable Upper-storied, Commodious BUNGALOW, at Byculla. For rent and other particulars, apply to—

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

JAS. McCABE'S

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabet

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date during my temporary absence from Bombay MESSRS. BISCALDI and BARABBA will jointly act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 9th July 1887.

NOTICE.

FROM MONDAY, 11th July, the Land Revenue, Abkari, Publications, and Stationery Branches of the Collector of Bombay's Office will be located in the Custom House Buildings. The Stamp Office will remain in the Secretariat.

J. MILLS, CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 8th July 1887.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL.

MR. JACKSON, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the liberal support he has received at their hands for the past 10 years, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED his FAMILY HOTEL to a healthily situated and commodious Bungalow more suited in every way to meet the requirements of Travellers and Residents, being replete with Home Comforts. It is near the Railway Station than his late premises and adjoins "Jackson's Cash Stores" and the Depy. Assist. Adjt. Gen'l's Office.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
For 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 for Shares on application.
Rs. 25 for Shares on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and application for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 15, New Forss Road, Byculla.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India, Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India paid. For a 25 lb. box.
Post & M O Office, Berenag, Kumaon.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 34 0 0
	2 Orange Pekoe.....	7 0 0	27 0 0
Telegraph Office, Almora, Kumaon.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
Terms: Cash with Order.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.....	6 8 0	25 0 0
Address: The Proprietor, Berenag Tea Co., Berenag P O., Kumaon.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	22 8 0
	7 Pekoe Souchong.....	4 8 0	17 0 0
	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	15 0 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe. All charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon for Contracts for the supply of Hay to the Commissariat Departments at those stations for the Calendar year 1888. The contract at Kurrachee will be for the official year 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nusseerabad ..... Neemuch ..... Kurrachi ..... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad ..... Asirgarh ..... Deesa for ..... and ..... Abu Road Station..... Deesa ..... } Under Classes B, D, E, F, of Schedule No. 1.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 5th July 1887.

IN HE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of VULLIBHOY KASAMBHAI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of Messrs. RAYNE, GILBERT and SAYANI, Attorneys, High Court, and the Petitioning Creditors of the above-named Insolvent, verified by the declaration of Mr Reginald Gilbert declared on oath and filed in this Honorable Court on the fifth day of July instant, was filed in this Honorable Court on the said fifth day of July, and whereas the said VULLIBHOY KASAMBHAI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Eight of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule O to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 6th day of July 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of July 1887.

JUST UNPACKED
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
MUSICAL DECANTERS,
MUSICAL INKSTAND,
MUSICAL CIGARETTE STAND,
MUSICAL ALBUMS,
MUSICAL TOY.

MORENASC &o .,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

RIDING WHIPS.
In great Variety.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 12 each.
MORENAS & Co.

CALL BELLS.
In great Variety.
From Rs. 2 to 12-8 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 15, MEDOWS STREET.

PAPER WEIGHT.
In great Variety.
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS.

PLUSH PHOTO FRAMES.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
PLUSH WALL BRACKETS.
MORENAS & Co.

LEATHER CASES
FOR BANK NOTES
Can be had at
MORENAS.
Up-country Orders are promptly executed.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and all appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].
A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

KEYLESS. THE WATCHMAKER, London :—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."

Rs. 8-8. MANCHESTER EXAMINER :—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER :—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

RELIABLE. BIRMINGHAM POST :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

Rs. 8-8. GLASGOW, HERALD :—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN :—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

ACCURATE. *Nov.* 16*th*, 1886. *Salt Dept., Vepery.*

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.

G. W. FIRTH.

Rs. 8-8, Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us :—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a *pucka* good article."

THE WATERBURY

North-Western Railway.
Phillour, 20th May 18:7.

"I must add that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 32 for it and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time.

Rs. 8-8. "There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of *excellence*. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price, which is indeed *wonderful*.

"A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to fear anything from such competition. I should feel ashamed under the existing circumstances to ask any commission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it, I would do my best to effect sales for the mere sake of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch, whenever I get a chance and hope soon to send you an order. Wishing the Company every success, of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.

(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Convalescent Depôt,
Kasaulie,
Punjab.
3-12-86.

GENTLEMEN,

Rs, 8-8. Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons . . . since I got my watch it has kept excellent time and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depôt. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers and now it is not a second out either way with it.

I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.)

EASILY REPAIRED. GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hederstedt, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—

Rs. 8-8. Khoodi Ram Mistry,
E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal,
February 18, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,

. . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the Watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige

Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.

CHEAP. The HINDU of the 15th Nov 1886 says :—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

Rs. 8-8. The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says :—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND

Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY

Guaranteed for One Year.

May be obtained from local agents, from

SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the

Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted throughout the Country.

Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver; and will withstand acids.

NOTICES.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 2(9), High Holborn, London, W.C.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 800 Tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Honteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be in Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June 1887.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JOHN FOXON, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Company, Nimbera.
GEORGE FREDERICK BRYANT, late Lieutenant, Colonel, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.
GEORGE DAVIES, late of Kurrachee, European.
EDWARD RAINBOW, late Tunneiman, Southern Mahratha Railway Company, Dharwar.
Mrs. ROBERT TROY, late of Sukkur, Native Christian.
EDWARD EGGLESTON, late in the employ of Messrs. Glover and Company, Constructors, Bombay ; European.
LADOO, woman, late of Bombay, Hindu.
JOHN CLARK MITCHELL, late European Assistant in the employ of Messrs John, Fleming and Company, Bombay.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, late Way Inspector, Bolan State Railway.
W. S. KINNEAR, late of Sukkur.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 25th June, 1887.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FOUNDED JUNE 1886.
INAUGURATED NOVEMBER 1886.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Kt ....Patron

THE CERCLE and the DINSHAW PETIT LIBRARY attached to it are open from 7 a.m. to 9p. m., daily.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Life Members .....Rs. 100.
Resident Members—Entrance fee Rs. 3, and Rs. 3 per quarter in advance.

The Library contains standard works of French writers on Literature, Fiction, History, &c.

The following French Newspapers and Reviews are received in the Cercle.

Le Temps	Le Courrier de l'Europe
Le Figaro	La Semaine Médicale
L'Illustration	Revue Blanc
Le Monde Illustré	Revue Scientifique
Les Annales	Revue des Deux Mondes.

Forms of application for membership can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. E. DAVAR,
Honorary Secretary.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED
AND
CLAIMS ARE PAID
AT THE
INDIAN BRANCHES
OF THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office,
Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, not judging from their sale, we fancy the Indian Government will not patronise them. We have multiplied instances and testimonials of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera (Asiatic Cholera, and we have terrible forms of Cholera at times), we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling effects. We have never used any other form of the drug. We have never used any other form of the drug. We have never used any other form of the drug. It is quite unnecessary for us to express a firm conviction that it is one of Browne's from a firm conviction that it is one of Browne's from a firm conviction that it is one of Browne's from

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Carlton Club.
Cricket, Bombay Volunteer Club Juniors vs. Hindu Jolly Cricket Club.
Drums and Fifes, 2nd Batt. E. Y. Regt., Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Craigton (s), from Calcutta; Bormida (s), and Khiva (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Karachi; Lalpoora (s), Galle; St. Oswald (s), Antwerp; and Tarpeia (s), Port Said.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th June was 517,455 maunds, and in money Rs. 81,037.

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhanga has forwarded a donation of Rs. 100 to the fund of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Virchund Lukmichund, a goldsmith, having his shop on the ground-floor of a house in Withulwady, reported the theft of thirteen gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,347, from his shop on Wednesday night. The complainant and his son, after closing the shop at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, went to sleep outside the doorway, and on waking about 2 o'clock on the following morning, found the shop door open and the above ornaments stolen from it.

FURTHER DAMAGE BY THE WEATHER.—An old one-storied house, situated at Waroe Bunder Road, belonging to Satoo Ludmon, fell in on Thursday. No persons were injured; the damage is estimated at Rs. 500.—The front wall of an old empty house at Cassar Gully, belonging to Motabai Bhickajee, also fell in on Thursday. Fortunately no persons were injured, but the damage is estimated at Rs. 20.—A portion of a wall of house No. 3, Parell Road, owned by Hajee Abba, fell in on Thursday, the damage being estimated at Rs. 10.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Constable E. Nelmes yesterday placed Private Legnide G. Kavanagh, of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of desertion. Kavanagh, who was attired in uniform, admitted that he was a private of the Durham Regiment, and that he had been arrested in the Prince's Dock on Thursday. He however denied that he was a deserter, as he had merely left the regiment without leave. Mr. Hamilton made an order handing Kavanagh over to the military authorities at Colaba.

POONA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Privates James B. Murphy and Machud Maher, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, were committed to the Criminal Sessions by Colonel LaTouche, the former for cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of a Post Office Bank book, under section 420 of the Penal Code, and the latter for committing forgery of a valuable security, under section 467 of the I. P. Code. Both the accused were found guilty by the jury, and the Judge, Mr. Crowe, sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—*Poona Observer.*

DRUMS AND FIFES AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	The Mocking Bird		Neech.
Schottische	Victorious		Bousquet
Waltz	Chilperic		Riviere.
Bugle March			Cubis.
Lancers	Merry Midnight		Marriott.
Galop	Roulith		

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton convicted Keshoo Narayan, a Hindoo, on a charge of stealing Rs. 170 in notes and cash, the property of a woman named Yessoo. The accused, it appeared from the evidence, was a friend of the complainant's and often visited her. On the 4th instant he went to her house, and in his presence she placed the money in a box, which was in the room. During her absence, for a short while, accused broke open the box, abstracted the money, and left at once. Shortly after his departure the complainant discovered her loss and reported the matter to the police. Inquiries were made by Inspector Lee Smith, who arrested the accused and recovered the greater part of the money. Prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

AN UNGRATEFUL YOUNG RASCAL.—A Mahomedan lad, named Guffoor Abdool, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silver watch and sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 48, the property of Shaik Ahmed Gooljarsha, from his house at Hoosria Mohola, on Thursday, the 7th instant. The complainant said he was a seaman, and the accused was a lad whom he had found loitering about the London Docks, when he was there a short time ago. He brought him down to Bombay, fed and clothed him, and had kept him in his house at Hoosria Mohola for the last eighteen days. He identified the property before the Court as his, which was safe in his box at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. At about 6 o'clock the following morning he missed the articles, and the accused, who slept in the same room, was also missing. He went out in search of the lad, and found him in a police chowkey in the custody of the police, having the stolen property in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate taking the youth of the accused into consideration, sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment.

A WIFE POISONING HER HUSBAND.

THE case of the Empress *vs.* Mendu, widow, was disposed of by Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, at the High Court on Thursday last. It was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, for the double murder of her husband and another by poisoning them with dhatura seeds, which she mixed with the bread she had prepared for the former. Mr. Nagindas Toolseedas appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, Government pleader, for the Crown.

The circumstances under which the murder was committed were these:—On the 12th April last, Moti Lidha, the husband of the accused, one Rohmoo Vullee, a dealer in ghee, and a young woman named Rasul left their village of Sela in the morning for the purpose of fetching ghee from another village. Halting outside the first village they came to, they sat down to eat their food. The girl sat apart and ate her *bajri* bread, while the two men sat and shared their own bread together, and gave the fragments to the girl, who subsequently made them over to the police. Later in the day, as the party were proceeding in the afternoon towards Checkla village, the two men became giddy, began to stagger, and behaved like madmen. They soon became speechless and fell down on the road. The girl ran for assistance to the village of Chenadia, and when she returned, both the men were found dead. A *post-mortem* examination showed that they were poisoned with dhatura seeds, the presence of which was detected in the pieces of bread left uneaten. The bread had been prepared by the accused for her husband the night before he started on the journey. Concurring with the jury, the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced her to death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. With regard to the recommendation of the jury to mercy, Mr. Aston remarked that he was anxious to say nothing to lessen the weight of the recommendation, but he must say it appeared to him that, as the prisoner poisoned on the preceding night the bread which her husband was to take with him for his food the next morning, she acted with cold-blooded deliberation. Her act caused the deaths of Moti and another man named Rohmoo. The motive for the murder of Moti, as disclosed on the evidence, was that the prisoner was carrying on an intrigue with another man, and wished to get her husband out of the way. Mr. Aston said he passed a capital sentence upon the prisoner, because he could not find any extenuating circumstances which a Court could take into consideration. It was right, however, to mention that the prisoner had a young child at her breast.

Their Lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the conviction, but commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Colonel Fane
* Captain Becher, RA, Kirkee.
* Mr J Alexander, Surat.
Captain Scott, Ferozpore.
Colonel Penton, Naini Tal.
* Major and Mrs Henry, Kamptee.
* Colonel and Mrs La Touche, Poona.
* Miss LaTouche, Poona.
* Mr. Jas Rhind, Gorakpore.
* Colonel Truman, England.
* Captain Watkins, England.
* Mr Davidson, England.
* Colonel B Bevoke, "
* Mr H A Playfair, "
* Lt-Col Ollivant, "
* Mr T B Cass, "
* Captain H L Legh, "
* Cap H Maxwell "
* Major Macgregor "
* Lt-Colonel Clementi "
* Captain H M Owen, Sealkot.
* Mr T Wynne, Agent Nagpore Bengal Railway Nagpore,
* Mr A D Rollo, Nagpore,
Mr Jas Carruthers, Australia.
Mr. FC Brodhurst, Australia.
and Mrs W J Mercer, lia.
head, Australia
halgh, "
an, "
tara.

Surgeon-Major J E C, Ferris, Songed.
Mr B Laville.
Mr B J Hunter, Calcutta.
Mr W Knight, 4th B C.
Mr Wm Wright
Mr J O Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, B B and C I Ry.
* Mr St Boggs, Bombay.
Mr Francis Place, "
Col S Penny, R A, "
Lt Davidson, R A, "
Captain Allen, s s Adowa.
Lt Townshend, C I Horse Bombay.
Mr Fitzmaurice, Bombay.
Lt Smith, 19th Bengal Lancers, Bombay.
Lt Colomb, 2nd Goorkhas, Bombay.
Lt Boileau, 2nd Goorkhas, Bombay.
Mr J Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr T A Walker, Bombay
Mr Parker, Supt, Engineer
Mr Bachrah, Bombay.
Mr D Rae,
* Capt McShanon.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Lt Stanford, R A, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Major Cunningham, R E, Bombay.
Mr Jarvis, Bombay.
Mr R T Coggan, Bombay.
Mr T North, Bombay.
Mr Lindsley, Bombay.
Mr Turner, Bombay.

...he week are marked (*) thus.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT an adjourned sitting of the Sessions yesterday, the trial of cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates was continued before Mr. Justice Jardine and a Common Jury.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Laxmon Narayen, an ill-looking Hindoo, was charged with attempting to murder a Marwaree, named Jugonnath Hukmajee, at Jambolee Mohla, on the 22nd May last. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the defence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. Prosecutor, a Marwaree money-lender keeping a shop in J mblee Mohla, appeared to have been an old man of solitary habits, who lived in his shop without servants or relations. His landlord, Davidas Khoosaldas, who resided on the floor above him, appeared to have been the only man with whom he had any cordial relations. Some days before the 22nd May, the prisoner went to the prosecutor's shop, where the latter was sitting on a cot with a quantity of rupees before him, and smoking. Prisoner asked for a *beeree*, which was refused him, and he went away. He returned the next day and asked the Marwaree to lend him Rs. 200, but the latter was averse to enter into any negotiations unless the prisoner could produce satisfactory security. The prisoner promised to deposit some gold ornaments as security, and left, as he said, for the purpose of getting them. On the following Saturday, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the prisoner called again at the shop, went inside, and sat down besides the Marwaree on a *charpoy*. He repeated his request for a loan Rs. 200, offering to pledge the ornaments he had with him as security. The Marwaree replied that he had no money and could not lend any. Prisoner said he had seen two days before a lot of rupees with him, and asked what had become of them. He tried to shut a panel of the street door, which the Marwaree told him not to shut. Prisoner explained that he had ornaments with him, which he was afraid somebody in the road might see when he exhibited them to him. He then jumped up, closed the street door, and rushing at the Marwaree, knocked him down, and tried to cut his throat with a large new knife he carried with him. The Marwaree struggled violently and prevented the prisoner from taking a proper grip of him. Prisoner tried to cut his throat, to which the Marwaree's neck ornament proved a serious obstacle. He succeeded, however, in inflicting a wound four inches long on the side of the neck, which bled profusely, covering the floor with a pool of blood. The Marwaree's cries brought to his assistance the landlord of the house and a neighbour. They burst open the door, caught the knife from the prisoner's hand, and released the Marwaree from his grasp. A policeman came up, and the prisoner was arrested. The Marwaree was sent to hospital, where he was detained for a long time. He was still very weak from the injuries he had sustained.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. The prisoner was then examined by the Judge.

The Judge.: What is your age?

Prisoner: I believe twenty-five years.

The Judge: What is your employment?

Prisoner: I kept a shop for the sale of chillies, mangoes, and parched grain.

The Judge: How long have you been in Bombay?

Prisoner: My parents are here, and your Lordship will ask them.

The Judge: Do you wish to explain anything to the Court?

Prisoner: Yes.

The Judge: What is it?

Prisoner: I left my old house and went with some money to the bunders where mangoes are sold; and I saw a pattamar laden with mangoes, for which a hundred and odd rupees were asked. Before I went to the bunder, I had gone to Cooria, where I had some mango trees. Before I left Cooria, I was told to fetch a knife for the purpose of cutting mangoes. I then purchased a knife from the man who gave evidence here. The knife, when given to me, was covered up and concealed in some paper. With the knife in my hand I was proceeding to the shop of my sister in Null Bazaar. I saw the witness Davidas and the prosecutor quarrelling. Davidas was standing at the door. I saw a crowd of people collected there, and there I stood to see. Davidas saw me and recognised me. He saw the knife in my hand, tried to pull it away out of my hand, and cut my finger as I did not let go hold of it. Having snatched it away from me, Davidas drew it across the Marwaree's throat. Govindjee caught me and pulled me inside the shop. I then seized Davidas, who knocked me down and made scrokes with the knife across my stomach and my leg when I was down. Govindjee seized me by my coat, pulled me about, and tore my coat. There were currency notes in the pocket of my coat. I asked two bystanders to go and fetch a sepoy, and they left to do so. That is all. Davidas took the notes out of my pocket. His person was covered with blood. He went upstairs, left the notes there, washed himself, and then came down again.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the Jury for the defence, urged that there was no evidence to support the charge of attempting to murder; and the most the jury could do, if they believed the evidence, was to bring in a verdict of causing grievous hurt. The prosecutor was a powerful, big man; and it was absurd to suppose that the prisoner, a small man, would have thought of attempting to murder him.

The jury, after consultation, found the prisoner guilty of attempted murder.

The Judge, in passing sentence, remarked that, had it not been for the accident of the prosecutor having worn a necklace, and the promptitude with which Davidas and Govindjee answered the victim's call for help, the prisoner's crime would have been murder. His Lordship highly commended the conduct of Davidas and Govindjee. There was no extenuating circumstance in the case, which was a bad case of attempted murder; and the prisoner was therefore sentenced to transportation for life.

The Court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning, when the case against Thomas Thomas will be tried before a Special Jury.

ALLEGED IMPROPER CONDUCT OF AN OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

At the close of the business of the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, applied to Mr. Justice Jardine for leave to have the rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on Thursday brought on to-day for disposal before some other Judge. The rule calls upon Mr. Lidbetter to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of co-official liquidator of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, and why Messrs. Tobin and Roughton should not cease to be solicitors to the liquidation. Mr. Starling said that some very serious allegations had been made against his clients which they denied *in toto* and they were extremely anxious to have the rule disposed of as early as possible; but owing to the learned Judge sitting in Sessions, some days might elapse before this could be done. If his Lordship could see his way to grant the application, the learned counsel said he would arrange to give notice to the other side. His Lordship granted the application.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NATIVE CHIEFS IN ENGLAND.

THE special London telegram, published by the *Bombay Gazette* anent the alleged discourteous treatment of the native princes in England, will raise a serious controversy in India. Before forming any decisive opinion on the question, we must necessarily wait for further particulars by the mail. All that we know at present is that they were received very kindly in the British Metropolis, and great anxiety was shown to take them round all the places that were worth visiting. But the Jubilee festivities came off soon after this, and it is quite possible that the Chiefs might have considered themselves slighted in the matter of precedence or some such other form of ceremonial. We hesitate to believe that a prince of the Holkar type would venture to turn his back on the English capital, especially when he is attended by such a shrewd statesman as Sir Lepel Griffin. Why should we not take it for granted that the absence of the Maharajah from the Imperial Institute ceremonies was due to ill-health, as was officially announced? If, however, there be any ground for the complaint, that the Chiefs were not hospitably treated in England, we should be indeed very sorry.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

WE must take it for granted that the reasons which must have induced Holkar to suddenly leave London at a time when her Majesty the Queen was to lay the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute, must be of a grave nature. If, as is stated in the London telegram, the Native Chiefs consider themselves slighted, it would give rise to regret in this country. India's Chiefs and people are held up, at present, as great props of the British kingdom. It would therefore be injudicious to do any thing to dispel such a notion. The matter must be inquired into at once. Possibly there is an Anglo-Indian at the bottom of this mischief.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

THE offer of Sir Dinshaw Petit of £1,000 for a library to be opened in connection with the Northbrook Club has brought this institution again before the public. This reminds us of the noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 of H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar through his agent, Mr. Bhowsagri, towards a building for the Club. We should like to know what has become of this amount.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of May, 1887.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	13,33,110	57,91,530	71,17,910
Exports	2,02,417	17,26,975	19,29,392
Net Imports	11,30,693	40,69,455	51,39,848
To the end of the month of May, 1887 (Progressive.)			
Imports	31,78,074	1,61,80,106	1,93,58,180
Exports	2,54,267	19,91,956	22,46,223
Net Imports	29,19,807	1,41,88,440	1,71,08,247

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of May, 1887.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	83,82,516	30,13,719	97,96,235
Coined & Examined	44,85,597	44,56,909	89,42,506
To the end of the month of May, 1887. (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	78,98,266	67,84,727	1,46,17,493
Coined & Examined	66,76,078	66,18,977	1,32,95,055

THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, appeared yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley, presiding in the Appellate Division of the Bombay High Court, and applied to their Lordships on behalf of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy to discharge an order made on the 11th February in respect to a provision made by the Court for the maintenance of Jugmohundas Mungaldas. This suit was originally preferred by Jugmohundas against his father, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, as well as his two brothers, for a division of ancestral property, and the case is now transferred to the Commissioner's office for taking accounts. Before the final dicision could be arrived at, a maintenance of Rs. 300 per month was agreed to be paid to Jugmohundas, and it was raised on the 11th February to Rs. 400. Mr. Macpherson appeared before the Court to show that the increase was allowed by the Court under certain temporary conditions, and that the particular object for which it was made having ceased, the allowance should now be fixed at its original amount. Mr. Macpherson was instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson. Mr. Jardine, who appeared to show cause against the motion on behalf of Jugmohundas, was instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming.

The Advocate-General said he moved the Court for an order discharging the order made on the 11th February last in respect to the provision for the maintenance of the plaintiff, and, if necessary, for varying that order as drawn up by the Prothonotary so as to bring it into harmony with what he (Mr. Macpherson) contended on behalf of the plaintiff was the intention of the Court. The order which he now asked their Lordships to discharge directed that the plaintiff's allowance should be increased to Rs. 400 per month. On the 11th February he represented the first defendant (Sir Mungaldas) and moved for a stay of proceedings in the Commissioner's office until the hearing and disposal of his appeal to the Privy Council. While he was making the motion, Mr. Starling, who appeared for the plaintiff, informed the Court that he would resist the application for a stay of proceedings in the Commisioner's office, inasmuch as it would defer the ascertainment of the amount of the ancestral estate, and consequently the final apportionment of his maintenance. Mr. Starling had therefore said that if the application for a stay of proceedings were granted, he would there and then apply, on behalf of the plaintiff, for an increase of maintenance, adding that Rs. 300 was not a sufficient allowance. The Court then asked how long the appeal would take to be decided, and it was estimated that it would take about a year-and-a-half. Later on, his Lordship the Chief Justice had asked Mr. Starling if he was asking for an increase, because he would be kept out of his property longer possibly than otherwise would be; and Mr. Starling had replied that that was the ground of his application. Mr. Macpherson said that he had given the above summary of what had taken place in Court on the 11th February, relying upon a newspaper report, which agreed with his impressions of what had then occurred. The Court itself had made the order that proceedings in the Commissioner's office should stay conditionally on the defendant paying Rs. 400 per month to the plaintiff. It was not said absolutely when the payment of the additional hundred rupees should cease; but it was perfectly clear that their Lordships' intention was to grant an increase, only pending a stay of proceedings in the Commissioner's office. The Court's order passed into the hands of the Prothonotary for the purpose of being drawn up, and it was ultimately drawn up in express contravention of the intention of the Court. The order, as it was thus drawn up, was that Mungaldas undertook to pay Jugmohundas a sum of Rs. 400 instead of Rs. 300 per month for maintenance, commencing from the 7th March 1887, all further proceedings being stayed in the Commissioner's office until the further order of the Court. Mr. Macpherson urged that their Lordships had never ordered anything of the kind. With reference to his motion, it was important to bear in mind how the allowance of Rs. 300 was originally made. There never was any application in this Court for maintenance whatever; never was any order made for a specific sum for maintenance. It was fixed by an arrangement arrived at between the solicitors on both sides. The sum of Rs. 300 was offered by the first defendant and accepted by the plaintiff, subject to his right, if so advised, to apply for an increase at any time upon proper reasons being shown. But the plaintiff had never applied for any increase, and the only increase which had been granted to him was this interlocutory, temporary, conditional summary increase. Now his (Mr. Macpherson's) contention was that inasmuch as the defendant had, with the Court's sanction, withdrawn his appeal to the Privy Council, the Court must now reduce the allowance to Rs. 300. The Court had heard them, and have not now any materials to show that the sum of Rs. 300 was not sufficient. If the plaintiff thought it was insufficient, the *onus* of proving his case rested with him.

The Chief Justice thought that it was not the Court's intention to grant a temporary increase in the allowance.

Mr. Macpherson did not think it was the intention of the Court to award a permanent increase to the plaintiff. It was contingent upon the stay of proceedings pending the appeal to the Privy Council, and all that the defendant now asked for was that the plaintiff should be relegated to his original position.

The Chief Justice observed that this was a simple question, and was really one of those matters in which the Court exercised its discretion, with the aid of such materials as it possessed. One side made out the income to be very large, while the other side averred that it was very much less than was supposed. A sum of Rs. 100 per month was not after all a large amount.

The Advocate-General said that if their Lordships thought that they had really intended that the allowance of Rs. 400 should continue even after the expiration of the order for a stay of proceedings, then he would have nothing more to say on that point.

The Chief Justice said that from such materials as were before the Court, it was thought that Rs. 400 would be a more reasonable amount.

The Advocate-General replied that at that time the materials for arriving at a conclusion were not sufficient.

The Chief Justice observed that it was undertaken by the defendant to pay the increase.

The Advocate-General replied that it was only a limited undertaking.

The Chief Justice said that because the defendant now found that he should not appeal to the Privy Council, he could not be relieved from his undertaking. The Court could not alter its order unless it was proved clearly that Rs. 400 was too large a sum. The defendant could not by any thing done by him compel the other side to revert to a *status quo ante*.

The Advocate-General thought their Lordships were influenced by the feeling that Sir Mungaldas is a rich man, and that the question was only of a hundred rupees per month.

The Chief Justice: You asked for a favour of the Court; and the Court granted it on condition of the plaintiff getting an increase of Rs. 100 per month.

The Advocate-General: Well, if this is your Lordship's opinion, I will proceed to point out that Rs. 400 is too much.

The Chief Justice: In that case you must give a notice of your motion and come again.

The Advocate-General said his present motion might include a discussion on that point.

Mr. Jardine said he objected to any argument being conducted with reference to that point.

The Advocate-General again urged the increase was a concession made for a temporary and particular purpose.

The Chief Justice: We intended that the increase should continue till the final decision was given. We thought that Rs. 400 was a fair allowance.

The Advocate-General: We did not agree to any concession to be made to the plaintiff. Your Lordships imposed it on us.

The Chief Justice said the arrangement having been made, it was binding upon both parties.

Mr. Jardine said a great many of his learned friend's remarks were unwittingly very inaccurate. The Court was perfectly correct in supposing that on the 11th February there were sufficient materials before it for granting an increase. There was an affidavit made by Jugmohundas in which, after making elaborate calculations, he had set forth that he was entitled to Rs. 1,200 a month. That affidavit was replied to by Sir Mungaldas, in which he sought to show that when the accounts were taken, the plaintiff would be entitled to nothing. Their Lordships had both these affidavits before them on the 11th February, and therefore his learned friend was wrong in saying that the Court then had no materials to go upon. The Court's order, as taken down by Mr. Starling, was that the plaintiffs undertook to pay Rs. 400, instead of Rs. 300, "until the final determination of this suit."

The Chief Justice said that was one side of the case. They might as well see what Mr. Inverarity's notes for the other side showed. (A laugh.) The Court was not of course bound by what Mr. Starling understood the Court to say.

Mr. Jardine said that when the matter went before the Prothonotary, both sides were communicated with by Mr. Orr.

Mr. Justice Bayley: You will let me read my note of what the Chief Justice said on the 11th February. It was to this effect:—"Stay of proceedings in the Master's office. Monthly allowances to be increased to Rs. 400, which was to commence on the 7th March and to continue until final decree is passed."

Mr. Jardine: That agrees with Mr. Starling's notes.

The Chief Justice said he was not quite sure whether those were the exact words he spoke, but that was certainly his intention. The motion was dismissed with costs.

THE Jubilee had thoroughly bored Henry even before the Queen had made the pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey. Thank heaven, he exclaimed on June 16, the Jubilee will be over in another ten days! Notwithstanding the gushing articles in the newspaper, and the effusive servility of every body who wishes to put himself in a prominent position, the entire affair is regarded with dislike by almost every one; not because there was an indisposition to celebrate the Jubilee of the Queen, but because of the impudent endeavours to collect money for every conceivable subject. A collector recently called on me, and asked me for a subscription "What for?" I asked "For a celebration," he replied. "Is any portion of the money to go to the Imperial Institute?" I asked "Yes," he said, "but only a small portion; the rest is to be spent in local rejoicings." "Not one farthing," I said, "will you get from me." "I certainly," he observed, "do find that there is a strong feeling against subscribing." "Then why do people subscribe?" I asked. "Well," he said, "you see they are afraid to refuse—the matter are so mixed up in it." "I am not afraid of them," I replied, as I wished him good morning.

MADRAS.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Applications will be received by the Education Secretary, Bangalore, up to the 31st July, from native candidates belonging to the Mysore country, for an Agricultural Scholarship, tenable at the Madras College of Agriculture during the Senior course, commencing on the 1st of September and extending over thirty-four months, qualifying for a diploma in agriculture under the Technical Education Scheme, in accordance with the revised rules of the college, dated the 8th instant, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The rates of monthly scholarship are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
First year	10	0	0
Second year	12	8	0
Remainder of the period	15	0	0

and College fees and travelling allowances will be paid in addition. Candidates must be over 16 and under 25 years of age, and must have passed the University Entrance Examination, or the Middle School Examination in the first class, or an examination of similar standard. They must also produce certificates of good conduct, age and physical fitness. One such scholarship will be offered in each year.

RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.—The s. s. Booldana arrived in the Madras harbour on Wednesday morning from Mauritius, bringing 151 return emigrants.

RAINFALL IN MADRAS.—The total quantity of rain collected from January the 1st to the 3rd instant was 2·76 inch, the average due for the same period being 6·93 inches.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant, 1 European, 5 East-Indians, 7 Native Christians, 231 Hindus, and 34 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 278 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 245. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from measles, 88 from fever, 24 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 150 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·2 per 1,000 per mensem. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·4 per 1,000 per annum.

SENTENCE OF DEATH QUASHED.—At the High Court, Appellate Side, before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, on Tuesday morning, Mr. T. Suba Rao appealed against the sentence of death passed by the Acting Sessions Judge, Ganjam, on a prisoner named Bharath Sahee, for the murder of one Woparate Nayaku. There were originally two prisoners in the case, but No 2 was acquitted. The facts of the case, according to the prosecution, were the deceased, on the night of the 12th April last, slept in a Muntappam along with four other persons. The brother of deceased was sleeping on the street pial of his own house, not far off from the Muntappam. During the night the brother was awoke by some noise coming from the direction of the Muntappam. He at once ran to the spot and found the persons, who were sleeping there, all awake, except this own brother, who was lying dead with his throat cut. There had been enmity existing between the first prisoner and the deceased, and the former was heard to threaten the life of deceased several times. One of the witnesses in the case said that on the night in question, he was asleep in the Muntappam, and that during the night somebody trod on the palm of his hand. This awoke him, and he saw a man passing down the steps of the Muntappam holding a knife in his hand. It was a moonlight night. Others awoke at the same time, and one of their number gave chase, but did not seize the man with the knife, who, however, was accompanied by another man. Both men entered the house of the first prisoner. Some of the witnesses identified the man with the knife as the first prisoner. The police came to the Muntappam later on, and a report being made to them, they proceeded to the house of the first prisoner and there arrested first prisoner as well as the second prisoner, and on searching the house they found a knife, which they took possession of. The knife was stained with blood. The first prisoner, in defence, stated that he was a victim to ill-feeling between the Sahoo and Nayakus; the second prisoner said that he did not know why he was accused. The learned Judge, in sentencing the first prisoner, said that "the evidence that can be accepted and acted upon is meagre for a charge of this gravity, but I believe that first prisoner is guilty as charged, and find him so." Their Lordships did not think there was sufficient evidence against the first prisoner, and accordingly quashed the sentence and directed the prisoner to be released.—*Times.*

THE MADRAS GENERAL MARKET.—The Madras Municipality, for want of funds, it appears, have taken no steps as yet towards the erection of a suitable general market for the city of Madras, notwithstanding the strong letter addressed to Government by Surgeon-General Bidie, as regards the inadvisability of retaining the present general market. Some seventeen years ago hopes were entertained that Madras would have a new market. Tenders were called for, and as many as eight or ten were submitted. The market was to cost one lakh of rupees or thereabouts. Plans also were submitted, and at the present moment three of these plans may be seen adorning the walls of the Municipal Office. Two money prizes were offered for the best plans and a gentleman at Calcutta carried off the 1st prize of Rs. 1,000, while Mr. Chisholm, the then Government Architect of Madras, carried away the 2nd prize of Rs. 500. The whole affair was then allowed to drop.—*Ibid.*

THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, PACHEAPPAH'S COLLEGE, MADRAS.—We understand that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and W. J. Eales and Co., have, like Messrs. Binny and Co., ordered that no native clerks be hereafter entertained in their offices unless they have received a commercial training in Pacheappah's College, and passed a Commercial Examination. This is a practical recognition of good work done in this school. Students of the book-keeping classes in this school have been permitted by the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations to appear for the Government Book-keeping Test on production of a certificate of attendance from the Principal of Pacheappah's College. The usual written permission from the Head of Government Office has been dispensed with in the case of these students.—*Ibid.*

DOCTOR OF COMMERCE.—Rumour has it that, at an early meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, a scheme will be brought forward in connection with a degree to be entitled, "Doctor of Commerce." This degree is to be conferred on students in the Commercial classes of the various Colleges in Madras, who passed the higher test in Commercial Examination. On the encouragement of other students it may be mentioned that some students who have passed the lower test have succeeded in obtaining employment in some of the Houses of Agency on a salary of about Rs. 15 per mensem; and one of the said Houses, it is said, is disposed to close its doors against all applicants for employment except those who have had a Commercial training.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.—At the Monday's meeting of the Madras Municipality, Mr. Thiruvengada Mudaliar proposed that the minimum salary of the President be fixed at Rs. 1,000. Mr. Morgan proposed that the minimum salary be Rs. 1,800, as it was in the Act. On the matter being put to the vote, the majority decided upon fixing Rs. 1,000 as the minimum salary of the President. Mr. Thiruvangada Mudalliar then proposed that Rs. 1,500 be the maximum salary of the President, and Mr. Morgan moved that Rs. 2,500 be the maximum. The sense of the meeting being taken on the point, it was ascertained that the majority were in favour of limiting the maximum salary of the President to Rs. 1,500. Mr. Ananda Charlu was in favor of taking away the patronage of an increase of salary from the Commissioners, and substituting in its place the principle of periodical increments.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.—One Jaganaicooloo Naidu sued Mr. Saunders, lately Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company in the early part of the year. The summons was served upon Mr. Saunders' attorneys in Madras. The case came on shortly before the long vacation when Messrs. Barclay and Morgan applied for an adjournment to enable them to communicate with their client, and in consequence, the case was adjourned until after the vacation. On the suit being called on yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Morgan appeared for the defendant and said that the case could not proceed as Mr. Saunders had become a bankrupt in England, and that his bankruptcy was a bar to the suit. Mr. Branson, for the plaintiff, urged that the bankruptcy was no bar to the suit, and that he was entitled to proceed and obtain his decree and prove against the estate on such decree. The learned Judge adjourned the case for a fortnight to consider this point.

LADY ARBUTHNOT'S BALL.—A magnificent ball was given on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, at the Assembly Rooms, Octacamund, by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot. About a hundred and fifty invitations were issued, almost all of which were accepted, numbers of visitors from Coonoor, Wellington, and Kotagiri coming in specially for the occasion. Consequently, there was no lack of dancing gentlemen, and I never remember a ball which had more "go" about it, and where the dancing was kept up with more spirits. The assembly Rooms were exquisitely decorated, the ball room itself being draped with banners and small flags, all the windows filled in with banks of moss studded with scarlet and white flowers; the different entrances and the proscenium of the stage had cocoanut leaves and palms artistically grouped to hide the sharp corners; and the stage itself, magnificently draped with flags of all nations (conspicuous amongst which were the Union Jack, Harp of Ireland, and Scotch Lion) made a beautiful "bit of colour" which attracted the eye on first entering. To the left, and leading out of the ball room, were four large tents arranged as drawing rooms. Round the tents were tiny little "corners arranged for two" which were screened off with palms and shrubs. H E the Governor and Lady Connemara set a praiseworthy example of punctuality by arriving on the stroke of 9-30. They were received by the host and hostess near the principal entrance, and the band (H. E. the Governor's) played a stanza of "God Save the Queen" while their Excellencies moved up to the *dais*. The State quadrille was then formed with the dancing began in good earnest. The quadrille was danced by H. E. the Governor and Lady Arbuthnot, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Connemara, Sir Arthur and Lady Collins, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, and several others of the *elite*. The band struck up the "Roast Beef of Old England" at 1-30, and the doors were thrown open for supper, which was laid in the great banqueting hall. There were two long tables to accommodate 30 people each, two smaller ones laid for 16 each, and several smaller still for 8 or 10. Here, again, the exquisite floral decorations showed that our fair hostess had personally been overlooking the arrangements. Of the viands and wines, I need say nothing, except that there was a profusion of dainties, well cooked and dressed, and that the attendance of her Ladyship's servants was perfect. The weather had turned out beautiful, with a brilliant moon shining, after a day of almost unparalleled and torrential rain, and the arrangements were so good, that no confusion took place among the carriages, as is usually the case on these "crush" nights. Altogether the ball was a brilliant success, and the only regret I heard were that it "could not last for ever," as an enthusiastic defaulter said to me, at the last dance.—*Mail.*

A SIKH CONSTABLE RUNNING AMUCK.

NEWS comes from Peshawur of a Sikh constable having run amuck on the Kohat, and committing a series of desperate murders. The following account of the affair appears in an up-country paper:—

Jhunda Singh by name, happened to be pos

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JUBILEE FURORE IN LONDON.—The "ENGLISH MAIL" of July 11 will contain full particulars of the JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS in England. Copies procurable throughout India. Price 2 Annas. Head Office, Bombay.

APPOINTMENT WANTED as General Assistant, Correspondence Clerk and Bookkeeper. European—Reference, "Harry," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!! in Plush and Leather, a nice assortment to select from; also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Handbags, Companions, Blotters, Money Purses, &c., &c. Prices Cheap. BIROJE BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT and Co.'s TO-DAY, three pure bred Arabian GREYHOUND WHELPS; three months old.

TEA from Assam, Neilgherry, Cachar, Darjeeling, Sylhet, D-ears, and Kangra Valley, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. SSSAI.

TEA from 8 Annas to Rs. 3 per lb packets, admirably got up, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. SSSAI.

SUGAR, Rs. per 7 lb. snow white crystal, As. 4 per lb. Loaf Sugar, Chicory As. 8 per lb., at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. SSSAI.

COOKING STOVES, a Novelty, made especially to burn wood. Prices defy competition. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. SSSAI.

ON VIEW, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Rooms, Indian Gold Jewellery consisting of Bracelets set with Diamonds, Brooches, Necklaces, Chains, Lockets, Earrings, &c., to be sold on MONDAY, 11th July.

WANTED a thorough Practical CARDER and SPINNER, 25 years' experience of Both Departments, joint-control both Reeling Plant and Roller and Clear Yards. First Class References. Address JAMES COOKEE, Indian Manufacturing Co., Byculla Flats.

WANTED.—A PARSEE GRADUATE now earning a hundred wishes to marry. Apply to Mr. BACHA, at the office of this office within 22nd inst., stating Address, Name, Age, Education, Occupation, References, Names of both Parents with surname, &c. &c. Photographs will be thankfully received and returned early. Some matchmakers must present facts; hence advertisement.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine Store.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 12; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CLAYS FERTILIZER or PLANT FOOD, in half pound and one pound packets. THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Madras, Bombay.

WANTED an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER for the Boys' Cathedral High School. Apply to the Revd. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

IF you wish to have a real good Timekeeper only worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Godamitto, 9, Rampart Row.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PHIE & Co., Limited.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in boxes of Vegetables at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each; Flower at Rs. 4, 6 and 8 each. PALSKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 4. Full Order attended.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow street, Fort.

A PRACTICAL MILL MANAGER is open to an immediate engagement; 7 years' Indian experience, first class references. Address MANAGER, General Post Office, Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A complete stock, Walking Sticks and Sketching Stools at Mr. Lynch, Druce and Druggists' Sundries sold cheap.—J. BAUGHEARS & Co., 19, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Rollers and Steam Boats or Shunks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Mazagon Mart.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays are available. Apply to GOOVINDJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 21, Duran Bazaar Street.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Gabardines, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Checked Dosas and Sarongs for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at the Depot of SAURA & Co., No. 209, Dhuncla Street, near Jaseria Mosjid.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's ANTI-MALARIA MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadar, daily, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADAN & Co., Calcutta, Madras, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever not cured? The ingredients used for its preparation are quite harmless. Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. R. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay.

SURGEON M. E. REPORTER, L. R. C. P., London, in charge of the Hospital, Indore:—"I have used Batliwala's ANTI-MALARIA MIXTURE in cases of Intermittent Malarious Fever and it is confidential to me. The ingredients used for its preparation are quite harmless. Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. R. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

THE Bank of England return showing a reduction during the week in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 43 to 38 per cent. has evidently been less favourable than anticipated, and the market rate of discount on 3 months' Bills has recovered ½ of the previous day's decline to 1½ per cent. per annum. Consols come ¼d. higher at 101⅞, and Bar Silver has advanced 1-16d. to 44 1-16d. per oz., but with these exceptions, financial items as wired by Reuter are all unchanged.

The Mincing Lane markets seem generally dull, and tending towards lower prices. Coffee suffers the greatest depression, having dropped 4s. per cwt. to 90s. for Mid-Plantation. Seeds are dull, and Linseed is quoted partially 3d. to 6d., Rapeseed 1s. per quarter lower. Wheat remains unchanged.

Corron in Liverpool yesterday displayed a slightly stronger tone. The sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and in Americans to arrive a recovery of 1 32d. is reported. From New York, however, no movement is advised either in ready Cotton or Futures.

Here the tone of the market to-day has been if anything rather steadier. For New Ginned Broach there has been an inquiry on the part of exporters at Rs. 215 to Rs. 216 per candy, but although some was offering at the latter figure yesterday, there are no sellers now. Some Bombay pressed Dholleras, with a Home guarantee of good, has changed hands at Rs. 183, but nothing has been done in other growths. The Mills continue to buy pretty freely, about 2,500 bales being reported for yesterday evening and this morning, consisting of 900 bales Antni at Rs. 197½; 750 bales Bengals at Rs. 145½ to Rs. 152; 200 bales Kirklee at Rs. 207; 400 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 188; and 200 bales Dholleras at Rs. 193 to to Rs. 200.

WHEAT has been firmer for White Pessy, of which there have been buyers at Rs. 4-5-9 to Rs. 4-6 for 65 per cent., and Rs. 4-6-9 to Rs. 4-7 for 91 per cent., but sellers hold ¼ anna over these rates, and very little business has accordingly been done. For other descriptions we call prices to a great extent nominal,—the rates now being paid for Hard Red for instance being only under compulsion and to complete shipments.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,092 bales.
Wheat	9,971 cwts.
Linseed	3,233 "
Rapeseed	1,403 "
Gingelly	1,803 "

FREIGHTS are dull at unaltered rates. There are still sellers of August loading for Continental ports at 19s. 6d., but shippers do not seem disposed to engage at all freely.

EXCHANGE opened firm, and early in the day Bank telegraphic was done at 1s. 4 29-32d., but during the afternoon a quieter feeling was apparent, and this figure was not obtainable. At the close however fully the top quotations of yesterday were maintained for ready Bills, although forward was easier and practically 1-32d. lower for Bank bills. We quote for Tuesday's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
France, 3 months' sight	1 79 3-4	"

At 44 1-16d. per oz., Bar Silver lays down at about 1s. 4½d. on Mint outturn. The shipments to this port from London for the week as wired by Reuter are £40,000, not a large amount, but supplemented as they are by imports from San Francisco via China, quite as much as we want at present.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty firm again, and Fours at Rs. 97 5-16 find buyers but few sellers. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 101¼ to Rs. 102.

SHARES.—Mills continue firm and tending dearer. In most of the favourite concerns an advance of Rs. 5 is quoted. Ripon are Rs. 25, Queen Rs. 15 per share higher. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's share are again dearer at Rs. 2,750 for first and Rs. 680 for second issue.

BOMBAY MILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	cr.	7021
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 dn.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 dn.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 dn.	105
Hong-kong Banking Corporation	92,000	100	all	17½ dn.	232
National Bank of India	87,382	$125	5 pct.		120
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.		425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		830
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		230
Bullary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		350
Bouli's Champoro P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 10		120
Bhatiora P. & O. Co.	10	125	125	Rs. 14		1175
Bombay Cutting Press	0	0	1,000	Rs. 120		1,475
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,500	1,500	Rs. 100		500
Dhuleea P. & O. Co.	0	100	100	Rs. 12		101
East India Press Co.	0	0	1,000	Rs. 120		1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	9,000	8,500	Rs. 60		1,425
French Press Co.	200	800	800	Rs. 80		695
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	80	Rs. 80		420
Khangerkotton Press Co.	300	450	all	Rs. 45		365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10		235
Mazagon Press Co.	1,000	125	125			95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 85		4874
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co.	1,200	500	50	Rs. 60		500
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125			1124
Prince of W. Press	500	500	100	Rs. 9		320
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	600	800	800	Rs. 70		490
Rast Press Co.	400	1,000	75	Rs. 10		510
Steel & Punjrah Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120		1300
Swanson Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 60		540
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90		940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	900			1,070
Albert Edward Cotton Mills, Ogalesh	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		455
Anglo Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5		90
Alfred Mandi Co.	1,000	500	500			355
Allliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		565
Bollary S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	871	800	Rs. 87½		870xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	0	600	600	Rs. 30		530
Bombay Cloth Manufg. Co., Ld.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		980
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200			183
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	50	Rs. 25		815
New issues	3,000	150		Rs. 125		300
Colaba Land & Mill Co.		700	700	Rs. 175		670
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	Rs. 27½		630
Currey Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		555
City of Bombay Spg. Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80		915
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		1,030
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 7		500
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		1,060
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500			370
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	235		1,000
Hingunghat Mfg Co.	1,000	500	all	37½ p.a.		720
Hydrabad Spinning & Weaving Co.	750	1,000	800	Rs. 30		810
Imperial Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		1,040
Indian Manfg Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8		1,385
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mills	1,000	800	1,000	Rs. 30		993
Jubilee Mills Co.	1,500	500	375	14 p.c.		1,000
Jacob Sassoon Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,075
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,075
Khandesh Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		845
Kamani Machinery & Boiler Making Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,000
Leopold S. Bicanding & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		180
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140		2,475
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000			980
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75		1,020
Mazagon Spinning	2,000	250	250	Rs. 8		170
Moorarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,075
Mahalukshmi Mills, Girgaum	2,400	500		9 p.c.		703
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000			380
Nalgaum Cotton Ginning						
Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100			55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000			980
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		811
Oriental	2,775	500	475	Rs. 95		535
People of India S. & W. Company			250	Rs. 64		133
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	800	800			65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 97		940
Ripon	644	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		855
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000			1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.		0
Shivaperra Mills	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		1,120
Soni Ice-Mill	0	1,000	1,000			920
Southern India	1,500	80	80	Rs. 75		250
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co.	1,319	25	25			240
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		440
Western India S. & W. Company	1,800	900	1,000	Rs. 0		615
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40		703

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	20	20		10	161
Badham, Pilo & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	10	107
Barry & Co., Ld.	750	100	100	all		83
Burton & Co., Ld.	4,000	20	100	Rs.	20	
Do. New Issue	800		20	10 p.c.		12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2.5p.		100xd
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	200	500	200	11 p.c.		510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.		220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,200	100	100	Rs.	6	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,250	1,800	7 p.c.		2,750
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	5	690
Bombay Municipal Bonds					31	10
Cash Receipts	75	10	10			14 xd
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500			500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10	75
Do. New Issue	500	10	40			45
Dayer & Co., Ld.						
Indian Guarantee Corporation Association	5,000	100	10	Rs.	15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Mutual Life Assurance Company	45,000	25	25	Rs.	4	111
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250			225
Kamu & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	25	316
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	10	8½xd
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.c.		80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	10	100			10xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20		Rs.		103
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	8 p. c.		18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	10	45
Port Canning Co.	2,000	50	1,000	Rs.	5	217
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		p.c.	40
Remedy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10			9
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	10			7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	3,000	50	50	Rs.	100	1165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs.	15	180
Western India Picture Co.	938	188	100	nil.		45
M. M. Mody & Co.	500	50	500	11 p.c.		170

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GOAD—June 7, at Shepherd's Bush, near London, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Elliott Goad, retired H. E. I. C. S., formerly of the Old 44th and 6th Regiments, Bengal Native Infantry, aged 74 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DADABHOY—July 8, at Cuma House, near Mazagon Castle, the wife of Jehangir Byramji Dadabhoy, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NANJESHORA—July 8, at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Purshuji Muncherji Nanjeshora, father of Dr. Ratanji. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 7 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—July 4, the wife of Harry Clarke, of the Agra Central Prison, of a son.

JOHNSON—July 1, at Aura, the wife of Mr C. P. Johnson, Superintendent, Salt Revenue Department, prematurely of a son, who survived for only three hours.

WALTON—July 5, at 6, Wood Street, the wife of W. W. Walton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MEREDITH—FAGAN—July 2, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. H. J. Symons Gray, M. A., Arthur Meredith, Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel Geraldine, youngest daughter of the late Major Christopher Sullivan Fagan, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATH.

PARSICK—July 1, at Murree, Mr John Parsick, Senior.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

THE news which we receive to-day from a well informed correspondent on the frontier shows that Ameer Abdul Rahman has resolved to change his domestic policy, and see what can be effected by conciliating those of his subjects whom he has failed to exterminate. On Monday last, it appears, a Proclamation was exhibited by order of his Highness, on the Cabul gate of Kandahar, which as a message of peace and good-will deserves the acceptance of his subjects, and the approval and even the applause of the Government of India. This important document is nailed to the gate beneath a copy of the Koran, intended, of course, to give a religious sanction which is an assurance of good faith. It announces that the Ameer proclaims peace, and that he has freely pardoned all his enemies, whom he no longer styles rebels. Arrears of taxes are wiped out, and more generously still, it is announced that no taxes will be levied for two years to come. Abdul Rahman does not do things by halves; having found from experience that his Crimes Bill has multiplied difficulties and involved his Government in new and unexpected dangers, he abandons it without hesitation, and apparently without much regret or misgiving. And he proceeds to conciliate his enemies, not only by giving them an unstinted amnesty, but by forgiving taxes that are overdue, and promising to exact none until the present troubles are forgotten a couple of years hence. Clearly the rumour that his Highness has accumulated a reserve of bullion, on which he can draw in an emergency, cannot be altogether unfounded, when it is deemed possible to do without taxes for two years to come. Assuming that the Kandahari merchants who have brought this news to Chaman, saw this Proclamation, described so circumstantially, with their own eyes, and that they have not mistaken the purport of it, the political importance of so complete a reversal of the stern and merciless system of government hitherto relied upon by the Ameer, cannot be disregarded. Whether it comes too late, and will be regarded as a desperate attempt to avoid the penalty of defeat in an attempt to rule by force alone, we shall soon learn. In that case it will have the effect of a capitulation to the revolted tribes, and Abdul Rahman will be fortunate if he leaves Afghanistan with his life. As the army is still strong and fairly well affected, he may be able however to induce the tribes to accept "pardon" and freedom from oppressive imposts, in return to acknowledge his power when it ceases to be oppressive.

THE affairs of the State of Jamnagar have at various times during the past few months been brought under public notice. That there has been discontent amongst the subjects of the Jam is obvious. It is another question whether this discontent has been either well-founded or widespread. But the malcontents were sufficiently numerous and enterprising to appear before the Government of Bombay in the position of petitioners for an inquiry into their grievances, and for that reason at all events they were entitled to the notice which has been taken of their complaints in our columns. It will be some satisfaction to those who are interested in the well-being of the State to know that the Government of Bombay, having directed an inquiry into the allegations that were made against the administration of Jamnagar, have found that they were for the most part unwarranted. It is not pretended that peace and good order have invariably reigned in the territories ruled over by the Jam. There, as elsewhere, the animosities of peoples of the two conflicting creeds are too pronounced to suffer Hindus and Mahomedans to live in tranquillity. Last Moharrum gave an opportunity for the active revival of the secular quarrel of the professors of the two faiths, and there, as elsewhere, there were "wigs on the green." It has been contended that the Jam's officers failed seriously in their duty on this occasion, that the Hindus of Khambalia were scandalously treated, and that no sufficient steps were taken for bringing the wrong-doers to justice. We have already given, in the petitioners' own quaint phraseology, the complaints which have been made on this subject. It is now only just to say that their account of the matter is not confirmed by the evidence elicited by official inquiry. The results of the rioting, to begin with, were much less serious than has been represented. Seven casualties were recorded, and only two of these were cases of "serious hurt." The answer to the allegation that the authorities connived with the rioters seems to be that within forty-eight hours of the commencement of the disturbance sixty of the Jam's sepoys marched from Jamnagar to Khambalia, a distance of thirty-five miles—by no means an unsatisfactory rate of marching, according to the "Soldier's Pocket Book"—and that thereupon the rioters left the place. The authorities possibly might have been a little more strict in meting out punishment to the disturbers of this peace; but we do not look for perfection of administration in Jamnagar, and there seems no ground for believing that the Jam's officials were conspicuously less successful in dealing with the difficulties of the Moharrum than the authorities in neighbouring States. Some other States in Kattiawar may have done better, some others, we know, did worse.

It is impossible to arrive at a right view of the matter without bearing in mind some of the leading features of Kattiawar history The civilization of the province is recent and peculiar, and marauding and intestinal warfare are there the incidents not of the Middle Ages but of a very recent past—a past almost within living memory. Hence we must not be shocked if in a Kattiawar town the Moharrum festival is not allowed to pass by without the breaking of say half as many heads as Belfast sacrifices to its religious and political convictions on the 1st of July. The police administration of Jamnagar apparently is not one of its strong points, and the critics of the present administration have taken full advantage of such

TELEGRAMS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE AMEER.

FREE PARDON AND REMISSION OF TAXES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FORT CHAMAN, JULY 7.

Merchants from Kandahar state that on Monday a Proclamation, by order of the Ameer, was nailed to the Cabul Gate, underneath a copy of the Khoran.

The document sets forth that the Ameer had proclaimed peace and had granted free pardon to all his enemies, and that he would remit all taxes now due and for a period of two years.

THE KHOJAK PASS RAILWAY PROJECT.

COMPLETION OF THE SURVEY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FORT CHAMAN, JULY 7.

Mr. O'Callaghan, C.I.E., and staff, having completed the Railway Survey over the Khojak Pass, break up their large Camp at Shella Bagh and return to Quetta on Friday.

Mr. Wood, with a small Survey party, will remain at Chaman for the present.

Rumour says that the Engineers will return in September to commence the actual work of construction.

Captain DuPerier, R.E., and Lieutenant Harvey, R.E., are surveying for a new road with gradients of 1 in 25, as the old military road is considered too steep, although it has been repaired and widened.

The weather is very hot, the thermometer indicating 103 degrees in tents.

Large supplies of fruit, peaches, and grapes arrive daily.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

Sir Ashley Eden still continues in a critical state.

THE WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Mr. Renshaw and Mr. A. Larford contested for the Tennis championship at Wimbledon, the latter winning by three sets to two. Mr. W. Renshaw, the holder, stood out in consequence of an injury to his elbow.

Miss L. Dod beat Miss Bingley, the last year's lady champion, easily.

THE BURMA TRADING CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The basis of the agreement between the Government of India and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation is that the Corporation shall continue to work the forests up to the termination of the leases granted by King Theebaw, paying however a royalty per log cut, instead of a lump sum yearly.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

Further news of the action near Ab-i-Istada Lake states that after four hours' fighting, the rebels returned to the hills in full retreat. Their loss is believed to have amounted to seventy killed and three hundred wounded, among the former being the brother of the Nasiri Chief. Ghulam Hyder lost six killed and thirty wounded.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Sir Comer Petheram is granted 28 days' leave and the Hon'ble Romesh Chander Mitter acts as Chief Justice during that period.

Various promotions and transfers are made in the Central India Horse, *vice* Major Neille deceased.

Lieut. J. Manners-Smith is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department, during the absence of Lieut. Evans Gordon, on leave.

Captain R. V. Garrett is appointed Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Berar Commission.

Colonel H. Collett commands the 3rd Brigade in the Burma Field Force, *vice* Brigadier-General Lockhart, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Brigade Surgeon E. O. Tandy officiates as Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta District, *vice* Brigade Surgeon Costello, on furlough.

Lieut. Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, is granted leave for 304 days.

Lieut.-Colonel David Adamson is permitted to retire from the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE THRONE OF BULGARIA.

ELECTION OF A KING.

TIRNOVA, JULY 7.

The Grand Sobranje, at a sitting held to-day, elected Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, as King of Bulgaria.

The Sobranje then adjourned pending the receipt of the Prince's reply.

THE CASE OF MISS CASS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. W. H. Smith has promised to cause a full inquiry to be made into the case of Miss Cass.

DEBATE ON THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone, in accordance with notice given on Friday, moved the rejection of the Crimes Bill, which he denounced as unwarranted, and said that it created new offences, besides which it places the liberties of Irishmen at the mercy of the Government in perpetuity.

Mr. A. Balfour replied, and stated that the Bill was a necessary forerunner to remedial measures, and was amply justified by the Criminal statistics. He added that the Bill was intended as a means to exercise control over and a defence against the law of terrorism.

The House then adjourned.—A division will be taken to-night.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Plymouth arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras..... 4 1-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 68½
4½ per cent. „ 71¾
3 per cent. Consols for account 101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes 109½
Bar Silver 44 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,600,000; decrease, £700,000; public deposits, £6,000,000; decrease, £1,900,000; other deposits, £27,200,000; increase, £2,400,000; other securities, £21,000,000; increase, £500,000; notes and gold, £2,800,000; decrease, £1,300,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AD FILIOLAM.

I.

O nursling of quaint thought and elfin guise,
Over the deck you trip, so young and fair,
That our dull life grows brighter, and the air
Blows sweet around your presence. Lo, the wise
May dimly learn, from your light-hearted cries
And madcap face tangled in maze of hair,
That years roll on and bring us nought but care,
Poor thralls of Mammon, clutching the baser prize.
My days, dear child, were darkened, and apart
I sat in my despair. With troubled eye
You drew near me, and pressed your little cheek,
Silent, against my shoulder; and my heart,
Stagnant so long, was strangely moved and weak,
And felt some angel had dropped from God's own sky.

II.

But what should you, scarce blossomed, know of pain
And worldly taint? Yet oft you cease to skip,
And hush your song, and with a pursed-up lip
Sit by my side, and over the throbbing main
Gaze, while the day's death-fires flicker and wane,
And the young stars peep out to greet the night.
Hidden to us, perchance some sphere of light
You see, and live some old dream-life again.
For, children all, through summershine and snow,
With here a tear and there a laughing smile,
From the child-world to the child-world we go,
And happy they who keep their hearts the while,
As nature, true and pure. Dance then and sing,
For, little primrose, with thee dies Life's spring.

III.

The old, old days you bring once more to me.
But, while to me flushes life's buoyant dawn,
Your thoughts travel onward to the unknown bourne
That closes all. Ah, what have you, as free
As air, to do with sorrow? This sea so blue
Murmurs of a world still young. And yet, world-worn,
We, who have felt the whirlwind, know the thorn
Pierces the hearts of rosebuds such as you!
For you I fear our dead-sea fruit, our life
Fashion-feverous, hollow-smiling, our fine art
Of worshipping some golden fellow-clod.
O child, if you would know in hours of strife
A soul-sweet calm, lay, all untouched, your heart
In Nature's hands to be upborne to God!

W. A. J.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. BROWNE, Squadron Officer of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, has been removed from his appointment and posted to the 1st Border Regiment, pending receipt of orders from the Horse Guards.

SECOND LIEUTENANT H. G. MAXWELL, on promotion from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, has joined the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers at Jullundur.

LIEUTENANT H. E. STANTON, R.A., has been appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department.

COLONEL COLLETT, the late Deputy Adjutant-General, officiates for Brigadier-General Lockhart in Burma, who, as stated the other day, is going on leave.

THE Cavalry Camp at Edwardesabad, this winter, is to be attended by no fewer than nine Cavalry Regiments.

AS many soldiers and volunteers are in the habit of tampering with the actions of their rifles, the removal of breech-blocks by incompetent men is strictly prohibited, and this rule is to be rigidly enforced.

WE are improving by degrees. The other day it was stated that the old Buffs had had their time-honoured buff facings, withdrawn in 1881, restored to them; and that the King's Own Borderers had been constituted the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to mark their nationality. Now the old 51st have had their title changed from the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.) to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. *Notes* asks:—"Could not somebody suggest the propriety of changing the name of the Duke of Wellington's old regiment, the 33rd, now known as the West Riding Regiment? What possible signification can such a designation convey to the average idiot?"

THE following are the Home reliefs of the year, so far as they are known at present:—

HOMEWARD.—12th Royal Lancers, Bangalore; 1st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Burma and Dinapore; 2nd North Stafford Regiment, Aden; 2nd Hampshire Regiment, Secunderabad.

OUTWARD.—21st Hussars, to Bangalore; 1st The Royal Fusiliers, 1st Cheshire Regiment, and 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry,—destination not yet fixed.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery under orders for England next trooping season, who care to remain longer in India may volunteer to remain. These men may select the Presidency in which they will serve, but are not allowed to select any Battery.

THE latest returns of the British Army show that the Regular forces have increased from 207,500 of all ranks on January 1, 1886, to 208,563 on January 1, 1887, for an empire which in the four quarters of the globe comprises, roughly speaking, some 9,200,000 square miles, and nearly 320,000,000 souls, the most considerable recent addition being King Theebaw's dominions. Of the 208,563 borne on the return on January 1, 102,197 are shown to be in Great Britain and Ireland, viz., in England 71,810, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., 1,405, Scotland 3,730, and Ireland 25,252. The remainder would be insufficient for the requirements of the Indian and Colonial dependencies were the deficiency not made up by local levies, ranging from the highly-trained native army of India to the militia of Canada, and Volunteer forces of Australia and the minor Colonies.

PARA. 460 of Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, better known as the Volunteer Regulations, lays down that the capitation grant of Volunteer regiments is to be expended on certain specified objects. A recent ruling permits Commanding Officers to spend any surplus of capitation grant, after the wants of these objects have been met, in such way as they deem most beneficial to their corps. This ruling is a really valuable and useful one. It should encourage care and economy in the expenditure of funds, and in the long run do something to mitigate the difficulty of obtaining suitable officers for the force. To gain such is day by day becoming harder, and the question how to obtain officers will soon present itself to Government in the light of a problem. Men in increasing numbers join the movement annually; but, with a depreciated rupee and the cost of living in India increasing, men ready to dive their hands into their pockets cannot be so easily found now as formerly. The existence of the Volunteer movement depends on its popularity, and this as well as efficiency can only be secured by special drills such as field-days, marches out, and the like, which necessitate an expenditure in commissariat and otherwise, which must be met often from the pockets of both officers and men. Under the new ruling expenditure of this kind may be legitimately met from the surplus capitation grant; and it will be something to be able to assure a halting candidate for a Volunteer commission that his expenditure will be limited to the cost of uniform and an annual prize to his company, with perhaps a ball subscription.

INDIAN DEFENCE WORKS.

IT is understood that the whole of the defence works throughout the country, including the entire coast line, are to be brought under the administrative control of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department. There are, moreover, signs of the probability of greatly increased activity in this direction, by a demand for some 30 additional junior Royal Engineer officers, to be drafted from other branches of the Department or other available source. The Lahore paper adverting to this says:—

It is certainly not before time that the attention of Government should be vigorously turned to what, at any moment, might become one of the greatest dangers to which the British Empire is exposed. It is notorious that throughout the entire length of our thousands of mile of sea front, there is hardly a single fort that could stand at all against an attack by a first-class Power. Something has undoubtedly been done in the case of the river approaches to Calcutta, but which was, perhaps, almost the least of all necessary, as the treacherous sand of the Hughly are in themselves a formidable defence. But what shall be said of the position of Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and the minor forts, which lie practically at the mercy of an attaking fleet? There must, under any circumstances, be a considerable loss of time and expenditure of money before this state of things can possibly be remedied; but it is something to have the projects all carefully worked out, and this, we believe, competent officers are to be forthwith told off to set about.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

WEATHER permitting, a match will be played this day on the Esplanade between the Gymkhana and Carlton Cricket clubs. Play will begin at 11 o'clock. The following are the sides:—

GYMKHANA.	CARLTON CRICKET CLUB.
Captain Challenor.	Mr. H. Ford.
Mr. P. T. Bell.	„ T. W. Jolley.
„ G. F. Blackwell.	„ E. J. Hale.
„ A. P. Gould.	„ E. J. Fraser.
„ W. Holland.	„ A. R. Sharpe.
„ R. Moseley.	„ W. Calhoun.
„ F. A. Kreyer.	„ W. Walshe.
„ H. D. Stacpole.	„ H. C. Wallick.
„ F. A. Tancred.	„ W. Cruickshank.
„ A. D. Wilkins.	„ A. D. Little.
„ C. Yately.	„ G. F. Chance.

LONDON NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 17.

IT may interest certain of your readers to know that Mr. George Müller, the well-known philanthropist of Ashley Down, Bristol, who has just returned home from what is called a "preaching tour" extending over thirty-seven thousand miles, is meditating a visit to India very shortly, the second I believe. He is eighty-two, but he has as much energy as the Grand Old Man, who, if he does not go round the world on "preaching tours," covers a very considerable mileage every year in his political peregrinations. What Mr. Müller may be as a preacher I cannot say, but as an organiser he is a very notable man. His orphanage provides a home for 2,000 children, and it is calculated that the voluntary contributions from sympathizers amounted up to 1884 to no less than £900,000. In this connexion I may mention that a sketch of the career of the late Mrs. Tucker, of Salvation Army fame in Bombay, will shortly appear in a well-known London magazine largely devoted to this sort of literature.

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There has been a great deal of surprise expressed at the unaccountable conduct of the promoters of the dinner given the other evening at Willis's Rooms to Mr. Chamberlain in excluding all the papers except the *Times*. The result was that Mr. Walter's organ was the only London journal that contained a report of the proceedings. It was not an oversight, for the *Daily Telegraph* applied through its manager for permission to purchase a reporter's ticket, and was refused. Considering that with one exception all the Metropolitan journals are on the side of the Chamberlainites, the snub to London journalism was extremely ill-advised.

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The object, of course, of excluding all the papers but one that could be relied on was to supply the public with a perfectly safe and friendly account of what took place at and after the dinner. In Scotland, in Birmingham, and it appears in London also, Mr. Chamberlain, who says so confidently that public opinion is on his side, is careful to "ticket" all those who are privileged to hear him, so that he may be sure beforehand of their applause. At Birmingham tickets were refused to townsmen of influence, who applied for them, because though Liberals, they were not known to be Chamberlainites. A "National Party" cannot be founded in holes and corners.

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Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of a National Party, which shall reject on the one hand the old Toryism, and on the other the new Radicalism, of which he was himself the representative till May 1886, is open to the objection that if successful it would leave the thoroughgoing Conservatives and the thoroughgoing Liberals out of the fold. What will become of the Rejected Stalwarts? Will they stand by and see the half-hearted, the men who have no particular belief either way, push them into the outer darkness? Will the true-blue Tories resign themselves to seeing their natural allies, the milder Conservatives, going over to Liberalism? Will the Radicals approve of the bulk of the Liberals turning Conservatives? No; the men of conviction on either side will stand aloof from the men who are neither for them nor against them, and are content to accept an impracticable and unfruitful indifferentism as their political creed. It is possible to separate the sheep from the goats; but to make a selection of sheep which should resemble goats, and goats which should resemble sheep, would not promise anything but a progeny of hybrids for which there could be no future.

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In his speech at the Liberal Club on Tuesday evening, Lord Rosebery pointed out some of the results which would flow from the permanent disruption of one of the great political parties, the prospect of which sets Mr. Chamberlain to labour for a new amalgam to be called the National Party. If the opulent and the cautious—represented hitherto by City Liberals and the like—go over to the Conservatives, the Radical element of the party of progress and innovation, which will always exist, will have things all its own way. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. John Morley will be delighted; but will those who think the House of Lords ought not to be abolished, and the Church ought not to be disestablished, but that both might be brought into harmony with modern requirements, be better off as avowed enemies than as influential friends? Will they be able as they are now, to gain time for reflection and for compromise? What postponed the question of disestablishment when Mr. Chamberlain two years ago put it in the forefront of the "Radical Programme" which was published with his preface and his approval? The remonstrances which Churchmen belonging to the Liberal Party addressed to Mr. Gladstone; they complained that such a programme should be put forward by recognised leaders of the Party. Mr. Gladstone to prevent a Party rupture, on that issue raised prematurely, wrote in reply to the alarmed Churchmen "that he knew of no Wilers of the Party but Lord Hartington and himself." That repudiation of his claim to leadership was the first and real source of Mr. Chamberlain's antagonism to Mr. Gladstone.

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Had there been no Churchmen in the Party, the Non-conformist element, headed by Mr Chamberlain, would have brought Church disestablishment to the front, and we should have been fighting over it for the last two years. Lord Rosebery shows his sagacity in pointing out what the secession of the rich and the titled from the Liberal Party really means. The Radicals would acquire in England the predominance they have achieved in France and in Ireland, if the Moderate Liberals go over to the Conservatives.

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Lord Randolph, you will see, has followed Mr. Gladstone's example in exalting the provincial Press at the expense of the London journals for the "most encouraging attitude" that the former has taken up on the subject of his Wolverhampton speech. His Lordship treats with scorn the "feeble and carping explanations" of partisan organs, and I cannot help thinking that his indignant letter to the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce was penned after reading the articles in the *Saturday Review*—of which we know he has long been a diligent student—wherein his statements are described as "calumnious," his declamation as "ill-timed," and he himself as an "ill-disciplined and untrustworthy adventurer." I wonder whether after this Mr. Beresford Hope will continue to preside over Lord Randolph's meetings in South Paddington. His sneer at the "minor officials" was evidently meant for Lord Harris, who was Under-Secretary of State for India when Lord Randolph held the Indian Portfolio, and who now represents the War Office in the House of Lords.

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I was talking a few days ago to a very prominent Conservative, who was formerly one of the staunchest supporters of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he said to me almost with tears in his eyes—'I fear Lord Randolph is going down." The remark was not as explicit as it might have been, but in the circumstances it would have been sad to press him for a fuller explanation of his meaning. There is no doubt that the Tory party is very angry indeed with the once popular idol of the Tory democracy. Mr. Akers Douglas only proposed him as Chairman of the Select Committee to inquire into the Army and Navy Estimates in order to keep him quiet. Lord Randolph accepted the chairmanship, but he has no intention whatever of being gagged. When the Wolverhampton speech was made, the War Office affected to treat it as too extravagant to demand serious attention, and no doubt it bristled, as Lord Randolph's speeches do, with inaccuracies. A young man in a hurry can't waste time on mere accuracy. On second consideration, however, they have come to the conclusion that it requires answering. Accordingly, a memorandum "making all the necessary explanations" has been prepared for presentation to Parliament.

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Faint rumours of intention on the part of some American speculators to start a silver corner reached London a few days ago, and a certain financial organ in the City, which distinguished itself recently by the boldness of his attacks on the "South Kensington gang," treats the matter au serieux, arguing that the thing is not only possible, but would in all probability be successful for various reasons, among them being the fact that there is no floating stock of silver to speak of in the market. But if the idea of cornering silver has been seriously entertained by any American capitalists, they will probably pause before they take any further steps after the disastrous failure that has just attended similar efforts with respect to wheat and coffee in the United States, which is not unlikely to be repeated in respect to cotton, if the Lancashire manufacturers and operators carry out their present intention to bring these cornering gentry to their senses, by working short-time.

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The Government inquiry into the wreck of the Tasmania will begin on Monday next. I understand that several of the passengers who were on board at at the time, including the Earl of Buckinghamshire and Mr. George Allen, will give evidence. Some excitement prevailed at Lloyds, on Wednesday, when a telegram was posted announcing that the Nizam was twenty-four hours overdue at Bombay, and that there had been a cyclone in the Indian Ocean. The evening papers came out with sensational headings, but the anxiety was allayed by the owners intimating that the captain, when he found the cyclone was approaching, probably stood away to the southward. We were glad to hear this morning that the vessel has arrived safely.

THE HUNT FOR TANTIA BHEEL.

THE notorious outlaw Tantia Bheel is still at large, and all the elaborate plans which have been laid to capture him, but which have hitherto resulted in something akin to ignominious failure, only show how deficient are the police of the Central Provinces in detective capacity when they have to grapple with an antagonist like Tantia, who combines the audacity of a highwayman with the caution of a sneak-thief, and with whom, it is more than probable, the police themselves are sometimes in league. Tantia and his gang assemble and suddenly appear when they intend to strike, and as suddenly disappear when their work is done. The police have no information of their intended movements, and arrive on the scene only after all is over. The attack is generally made on one or two of the better houses in the village, the poorer inhabitants passively looking on, if they do not indeed actively sympathise and approve. No information can be got from any of them, and the police are never able either to follow up or track the dacoits. But it is not impossible that Tantia is sometimes more sinned against than sinning, and that crimes are attributed to him of which he is innocent. There seems to be too much of a disposition to attach the credit, or rather the discredit, of dacoities where the perpetrators cannot immediately be traced, to this redoubtable freebooter, who, if all the popular legends of which he is the hero are not the products of a too fertile imagination, must be possessed of the supernatural gift of omnipresence. "One dacoity was committed apparently by Tantia and his gang, and in this no arrest was made." This is a remark that appears in last year's police report for the Betul district. The same story, with local variations, is told of dacoities in other districts. Take the Hoshangabad district, for instance. There, we are told, six dacoities occurred, and five of them are believed to have been committed by Tantia and his gang. The remaining case was the work of local bad characters, and in it seven persons were arrested. But there cannot be much doubt that had the actual offenders escaped undetected, the broad shoulders of Tantia would have to bear the burden of the sixth dacoity, as well as of the five attributed to him.

In a Resolution reviewing the report on the Police administration of the Central Provinces in 1886, Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, complains that the hunt for Tantia has by the subordinate police come regularly to be urged as an excuse for neglect of all ordinary duty. But steps are now being taken to remedy this, and Mr. Mackenzie points out that the best protection against Tantia is not so much in eccentric marchings to and fro and special posts as in regular beat patrol and stricter discipline among the force. "Had there been in existence a proper village police," adds the Chief Commissioner, "in all probability this gang would never have made head." The Chief Commissioner is now taking up the question of organising and expanding the village police system. Evidence of the "eccentric marchings," of which Mr. Mackenzie complains, is given in the report for Hoshangabad, where, during the first six months, the police were entirely occupied in operations against Tantia, and the ordinary work was consequently much neglected. On this point, Mr. Hankin says:—

For the first half-year, with the exception of those in the Sohagpur Tahsil, no station-house or outpost had anything like its full complement of men. Tantia made his appearance and the Police in Charwa and Rahetgaon were strengthened from other posts. In March a huge force of over a hundred men was poured into this district, and I was ordered to put my best men on Tantia duty and relieve them by those new men. The men of other districts were however discontented and did more harm than good. The officers were transferred, and some station-houses had as many as five or six changes. Harda, the most important station-house, had six changes, Itarsi five, and so on, few escaped. No one had time to get acquainted with the work and bad characters.

In the Nimar district, also, the ordinary work of the Police was much neglected owing to the greater part of the time of the men being occupied in futile special operations against Tantia. The Commissioner of the Division writes:—

The Police cannot be said to have been very successful in dealing with ordinary crime, but this was not the fault of the District Superintendent, Mr. Hamilton, and was due in my opinion to much harassing work that the Police had to perform in connection with special dacoity operations.

Tantia does not confine himself to dacoity. Among other crimes attributed to him is that of kidnapping. The most important case of this kind was one in which the son of the Mulguzar of Baroor, a village in the Nimar district, close to Holkar's border, was carried off and held to ransom. The kidnapped son appeared again a few days after, and stated that he had escaped while the guards over him were asleep; but the District Superintendent seems somewhat doubtful whether in reality the ransom demanded had not been paid before he was allowed to get away. Tantia, active and ubiquitous as he is, cannot however be the perpetrator of the many crimes charged against him, and the police in the Nimar district admit that one case of dacoity which had been attributed to him was afterwards found to have been committed by a gang of Moghias from the Dhar or Indore State.

At the request of Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the direction of all special operations for the capture of Tantia was, with the sanction of the Government of India, made over to him last December. But Sir Lepel does not appear to have been more successful than others. On this point, Mr. Mackenzie writes:—

Sir Lepel Griffin proposed to employ "trusted Native officers and men of his own" as a "detective force" to pursue Tantia, and "had very little doubt that this (past) cold weather will relieve British India of a grave trouble and reproach." The late Officiating Chief Commissioner, in accepting the proposal, remarked that:—"If Sir Lepel Griffin takes in hand the main conduct of the operations, his position will be very much stronger than ours ever could be. He can reckon not only on the co-operation of the Central Provinces officials, as the Officiating Chief Commissioner himself could (of that Mr. Fitzpatrick will take care), but also on that of the officials in the Maharaja's territory, of which we, notwithstanding our having the fullest support from the Agent to the Governor-General, never could feel sure." Mr. Fitzpatrick understood that Sir Lepel Griffin had trusted detectives at his disposal who would be put upon Tantia's traces, and he was willing and anxious to see that plan tried. The only measure however taken by the Agent up to date, so far as the Chief Commissioner is aware, has been the despatch to these Provinces within the last four weeks of a body of Central India Horse and men of the Bhil Corps, who are camped at present in the Nimar district under a native officer, and propose to follow up Tantia when they get any trace of his whereabouts. Mr. Mackenzie would be only too glad to learn that they had caught him and his gang, but he has no faith in the means employed, which differ little from those which have been tried and have failed before. The cold and hot seasons have both passed and Tantia is still at large. The Chief Commissioner is in consultation with the local officers as to the steps to be taken for the rainy season."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 7.—The barometer has risen very briefly in the Punjab and Sind. The rise at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan is very nearly two-tenths of an inch; it has also risen rapidly over the North of the Bay, and ordinary gradients are now established, giving moderate monsoon winds over the whole of Bengal. There is a slight depression in the area, including Allahabad and Benares, which is perhaps the continuation of the cyclonic whirl which crossed the North Orissa Coast on Wednesday morning. The Bombay current has given larger amounts of rain in the Central Provinces and Central India, and the Bengal current to Bengal and Eastern districts of the N.-W. Provinces. Heavy rain has fallen at the Hill Stations and at the foot of the hills between Roorkee and Umballa. The following give more important rainfalls:—Akola, four inches; Akyab, Darjeeling, Roorkee and Chakrata, three inches; Belgaum, Seoni, Calcutta, Umballa, and Dera Ismael Khan, two inches; Jubbulpore, Benares Sutna, Sirsa and Aligarh, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	42 55	42 40	38 99	43 37
July 7, Thursday...	3 43	3 0	2 65	1 37
„ 8, Friday.....	2 81	2 53	2 70	.....
Total...	48 79	48 [illegible]	44 34	44 74
Total corresponding date of last year ...	43 68	[illegible] 0	46 52	48 66

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
7th (10 a.m.) to 8th (10 a.m.)	1 57
Previously registered	47 92
Total	49 49

JUBILEE DAY passed off in England fortunately without any of the dynamite outrages which timid people so much feared. Alarming rumours of the intention on the part of the dynamitards to make their presence felt on Jubilee Day were current; and the police apparently were disposed to credit these stories, for all the principal ports were closely watched, and it was announced that persons of whom the police have a suspicion will be summarily arrested. The real danger, however, was not apprehended along the line of route, but in the Abbey, where it was feared that some dynamitard, disguised as a workman, might find an opportunity of secreting an infernal machine. But the building was carefully searched before Jubilee Day, and if any thing of the sort had been attempted the authorities might be relied upon to find it out.

IS IT CHOLERA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The discussion that is now going on in the daily press on the subject of cholera and arsenical poisoning, should, I think, not be allowed to drop until some effectual reform in the mode of registering deaths from cholera is brought about.

The difficulty of diagnosing the two classes of diseases is not a secret confined to the medical profession. It is well known all over Bombay, and probably all over India, to that section of the secret criminal class who make it their business, for a consideration, to provide the means to dispose of wealthy people who stand in the way of next-of-kin, and those whose death is compassed for purposes of robbery or mere vulgar hatred and desire of revenge. To all these arsenic stands ready to hand for immediate use whenever an epidemic of cholera is progressing; a time when the alarm and funk shown by police and neighbours is sufficient protection against suspicion, and only too great an eagerness is shown to hurry off the corpse to the burning or burial ground.

As an old resident in Bombay, my mind has often reverted to this subject, and I have conversed about it with various members of the medical profession. A doctor related to me a curious instance of the difficulty that occurred in his student days during the delivery of a clinical lecture in this country. The subject before them had been examined and dissected; the lecturer expatiated upon the similarity of cholera morbus and arsenic poisoning, stated this to be a true case of cholera, and for proof sent the contents to the chemical analyser, who, to the astonishment of the lecturer, and the hardly suppressed jubilation of the students, reported as the result of his analysis that the cause of death was arsenic! Another medical man told me that the only means of diagnosing arsenical poison from cholera is by examining the throat of the patient, the former case the corrosive poison has produced inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, which is absent from cholera. Otherwise the symptoms and the *dejecta* exhibited are the same in both cases. Still another doctor broadly stated to me that "half the deaths from cholera in Bombay during seasons of epidemic are caused by arsenic; probably also an appreciable proportion during normal periods."

If these are facts, and my only reason for calling public attention to them is to have the matter discussed and remedied, the horrible death of poisoning by arsenic is so like that of cholera, that, owing to the normal presence of this fell disease in Bombay, budding criminals who try their 'prentice hands upon objectionable relatives and enemies, are practically secure from punishment. In the large majority of cases they are not found out. Occasionally there is a big trial, like that in the DeGa family, in which the crime was brought home to no one in particular, while a few weeks ago I read an instance in an up-country paper in which several poor children had died from eating sweetmeats found in the street (probably thrown out from some house), which on analysis were found to contain arsenic.

I would suggest, as one means of checking the evil, that for a certain period, say three years, every reported case of cholera in Bombay should be investigated by the coroner, reported upon by the police surgeon, and the contents of the stomach sent to the chemical analyser. In ordinary times the deaths from cholera are so few as not appreciably to increase the labours of the officials concerned; in times of epidemic, should such unfortunately again occur, it would be necessary to employ additional medical assistance, and pay a temporary extra salary to the deputy coroner. By this means of investigation it would be ascertained whether it would be advisable permanently to include such sudden deaths in the duties to be discharged by the coroner. Would not the present Coroner's Act be sufficient to include these cases? I suppose it is his duty to examine, by jury, all cases of sudden death reported to him by the police. Cholera is the most fearful sudden death conceivable.

It seems to me that, according to the present system, the Police Commissioner assumes the responsibility of accepting the statements made by the neighbour that the deceased died of cholera. Should he in future refuse to accept this responsibility, such cases must necessarily be passed on to the coroner for investigation into the cause of death.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a most noticable feature in the statistical reports of this Presidency that Hindoos succumb in the greatest numbers to cholera. What is often set down as cholera would no doubt, on inquiry, prove to be not cholera at all, but verdigris poisoning, produced by keeping milk and stale food for hours in brass vessels. With Hindoos brass utensils are a necessity; Mahomedans, on the other hand, use copper, tinned carefully, and kept in order, so that when any predisposing cause to stomachic disorders is in the air, such as damp, or effluvia, they fare better than the Hindoos. I am led to think on the chances of verdigris poisoning among the Hindoos by being well acquainted with their habits, and having been served on various occasions with milk poisoned by verdigris from the brass lota of my milk-woman. Fortunately for all connected with me, there were no milk drinkers in the family, and whatever was required for consumption went towards a pudding. The puddings usually came up green. Night after night they were rejected, until one night I sent a dish with a note to a police constable to have the milk analyzed. The constable not being come-at-able, the pudding was brought back and washed out; and to be saved all further worry I changed my milk woman. My family may have been poisoned with the stale milk thus served to us, and it strikes me forcibly that people less careful *are* poisoned. The question may easily be settled by inquiry and chemical analysis, and it is one surely that invites inquiry.—Yours, &c.,

July 8. MIRIAM.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN THE BERARS.

OUR Amraoti correspondent, writing on the 6th instant, informs us that cholera in a virulent form has broken out in Berar, and is rapidly increasing throughout the Province. It being considered possible that the germs of cholera may lurk in the mangoes, the authorities have prohibited their sale. Our correspondent writes:—

Though the rainfall has been so very opportune, dispelling anxieties about what threatened to be a severe drought, it has been marred by one untoward incident, the outbreak of cholera, which appeared simultaneously with the first showers, and which is unhappily on the increase throughout the province. As first the fell disease appeared only in a few isolated localities far away from district headquarters, but it has rapidly spread and continues to do so. The disease is committing its ravages most ruthlessly in the town of Akola, where it is remarkable it is always most severe. There is no apparent reason why this should be, as the town boasts of a Municipality, with an energetic vice-president, Mr. Deorao Vinayek, who personally interests himself in the sanitation and conservancy of the town. Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner, is inclined to attribute the virulence of the epidemic to the use of the river-water by the people for all domestic purposes, and this view is somewhat strengthened by the complete immunity enjoyed by this very town some two years ago, when the use of the river-water was strictly prohibited, and this too when cholera was raging elsewhere with severity. In Amraoti itself only a few cases have occurred in the local bazaar, but in the surrounding hamlets it is more severe. There was a solitary case in the jail which proved fatal, and another in the military lines of the detachment of Hydarabad Contingent Infantry, stationed here on command. A very distressing case came to light this morning in an hamlet at the foot of Mal Tekri, a prominent hillock near the Police Reserve Lines. A poor family of three souls, consisting of father, mother and an infant occupied a small hut, and the poor little child was found bereft of both parents by the neighbours this morning, the dread disease having performed its relentless work quietly but surely overnight without any body's knowledge! The civil station, where the majority of European officials and subordinates reside, has up to the present been secure from the unwelcome intruder, and it is hoped it will long enjoy this immunity. Acting on the popular belief that mangoes are the source of propagating cholera, orders have been issued by the authorities prohibiting the sale of this luscious and delectable fruits, with the penalty of fines being inflicted on disobedient vendors. Happily the crop has been a very meagre one this season, and the order therefore will not be difficult to carry out.

THE *Rangoon Times* seems to think that our Government is trifling with vital matters in connection with Burma:—"We stand in the way of our advancement, and it is our own folly that keeps us from developing as we ought to do. We have no population, hence we have not the means of acquiring the wherewithal for opening out the country. The land revenue of the united province is a little over 132 lakhs of rupees. Spread this over the surface of the country, and the result is an acre yields something like *one anna per year*. We ask, with all due deference, what can be got out of this miserable sum of one anna? We need railways, roads, reclamation of water-logged lands, canals, embankments, &c. We also sadly want police, justice, education. Is it possible to get all these for the people of the country when the land does not yield its due quota?" Our contemporary evidently thinks that immigration is the only remedy, but does he mean to say that Government should put a premium on immigration? If so, we do not see how that can be done, without encroaching on Indian revenues. In a case of this sort, private enterprise is the only available remedy, except in the case of railways which could be constructed by the State.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Presidency Association, which devotes what time it can spare from the study of high politics to the consideration of more prosaic matters of local interest, has recently had under discussion the question of the future expansion of the City, and the Council has framed replies to the questions of the Special Committee on the subject, in which an elaborate scheme of improvements and extensions is set forth. The replies are interesting as representing the combined wisdom of some of the more prominent of the public men among the Parsees and the Hindoos, the Association being presided over by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, with the Hon. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. K. T. Telang and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha as honorary secretaries. The Council explain that by far the majority of vacant spaces available as building sites belong to Government and the Port Trustees, and as the latter have their own ideas regarding the disposal of the vacant ground in their possession the Council make no suggestions regarding them, but confine their attention to the plots owned by Government, leaving out of consideration,

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 6.

With the first showers of rain the Chicalda season has come to a close, and those who had betaken themselves to that salubrious sanitarium to escape the rigors of the sun in the now past hot weather, are all beginning to return to the plains. The heads of departments have already returned, and there is hardly any one of note now at Chicalda. The very beasts of the forest appear to be cognisant of this desertion, for it is only the other day they commenced their depredations on the place, a fine goat, which was tied in the compound of a bungalow in the heart of the station, having been carried away by something which is known to be nothing less than Master Stripes! The prestige of the shikarries collected this year on the hills must have been very great indeed, when their very presence was sufficient to deter wild animals infringing on the principles of *meum* and *tuum* !

Fresh blood is still being infused into the Berar Commission by the appointment of outsiders to the long-existing vacancies. I have already informed you of two appointments, and now a third one is that of Captain Warren Hastings from Secunderabad, who has been appointed Special Assistant Commissioner. Some of the provincial newspapers are waxing wroth at these nominations, and urging upon the local Administration the claims of *bona fide* Beraris to these plums, but theirs is, it is feared, a folorn request, for it is beyond the limits of possibilities at present. Talking of matters official, I may state that Mr. Fred. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Amraoti, has been transferred to Ellichpur, his place here being taken up by Colonel Gunthorpe, from Buldana, who will, in turn, be replaced by Mr. Cotgrave from Ellichpur. Mr. Wright has been as Amraoti from the last decade and made himself very popular. He was the honorary secretary of the local cricket club and one of its pillars of strength. His transfer at this juncture is particularly inopportune, as the Berar cricket season will commence next month most probably, and without Mr. Wright, the season will be dull indeed, for it is vain to look forward to a match without Mr. Wright for "point" as to look out for the Millenium. It may interest some of your local readers to learn that it was in contemplation last year to challenge the Bombay Gymkhana, but with the loss of such excellent champions as Messrs. Rich, Gregory, Metcalfe, Watts, &c. Dr. Liddle, the popular captain, finds himself terribly handicapped, and the project has therefore now lost all chances of success. It would seem as if the transfer of Dr. Moran from Akola to Buldana, a few months ago, was only meant to be a tentative measure, for the Resident has recently directed his return to Akola, Mr. Callaghan reverting to Buldana. Dr. Moran will have to abandon his intention of proceeding on furlough, as there is no one available to relieve him. Possibly he might be allowed to go on return from furlough of Dr. Hume in October next. *Apropos* of Doctors, the Resident has declined to interfere in Mr. Liddle's case, and reinstate him in his post of Civil Surgeon of Basim, from which he was removed a few months ago. It will be remembered that Mr. Liddle was superseded in his appointment at Basim on account of his alleged ignorance of the vernaculars of the province, after performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors for nearly two years. Mr. Liddle's case is really a very hard one, and he has the full sympathy of all. It is said Mr. Liddle intends representing his case to superior authorities when, it is hoped, he will obtain redress.

The lately opened European school here is, I am glad to say, doing well in spite of the thousand and one difficulties it has had to contend with. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the daily attendance is far above the average, and as the news of its establishment is spreading throughout the province, parents from other districts are sending their olive branches to their relatives and friends here to attend the school. The success of the venture is, so far, beyond expectation, and there is undoubtedly a great future in reserve for the European and Eurasian School of Amraoti. The Commissioner has rightly cancelled the order of Colonel Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, withholding the building grant from the priests until such time as a favorable report upon its progress has been submitted to the Resident, and has ordered its immediate payment as originally sanctioned by Mr. Cordery. Mr. Saunders points out that the priests having lent their building are entitled to the grant, and if the school proves a failure it will be the fault of the parents, as the priests can only teach those who attend and not others. This is as it should be, and the money will be of great help to the Mission, as the splendid building under construction for a Convent is fast approaching completion, and money will be wanted to furnish it with the necessary appurtenances. The energetic Daughters of the Holy Cross, we are to have the management of the Convent, are quite busy learning the vernaculars, with the view to teach the natives, which will be a great attractive feature of the Institution, and will afford facilities to acquire Western ways and manners and knowledge of Calisthenics, such as was never brought to their doors before in this province. Such of the advanced Hindus and others of the native community who are anxious to have their wives and daughters acquainted with Western modes and methods, will then have a splendid opportunity to have their wishes gratified, for there is no other class of teachers so well qualified to impart such knowledge as these self-exiled nuns, who, out of pure love for their fellow-sisters, forsake home and kindred for foreign lands. Truly may it be said of them that they are actuated by noble and lofty motives!

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 6 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 2 0
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 9
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 5 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 3 6

MUTTON—	1st SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb.	0 3 6	0 3 0

LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind quarter 1st sort	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0 14 0
Fore do. do.	0 10 0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0 7 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt, country	0 4 6

MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cap, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Rooster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon per lb	0 4 6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0
Boiled lard per lb.	0 12 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugar-candy, 1st sort, per seer	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6

BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 1 6
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0 0 6

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 6 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 0 0

FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 8 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Karrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aina, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Karwail, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0

GHEE—	Rs. a. p.
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 3
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

FRUITS—	
Pineapples, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Custard apples each	0 2 0
Pomeloes, large, each	2 0 0
Do. small, each	1 0 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	2 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	1 0 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Bombay, per doz.	1 0 0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	4 0 0
Do. Payree per dozen	2 0 0
Do. common, do.	1 0 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Pears per doz.	0 8 0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos per dozen	1 0 0
Moosoombees per doz	1 0 0

FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	2 0 0
Do. medium, per pair	1 4 0
Do. small, per pair	0 12 0
Black, large, each per pair	1 8 0
Surmaye small per each	1 0 0
Bouie very large per dozen	12 0 0
Do. large	1 4 0
Ghoull, large, per each	4 0 0
Do. small, per each	2 8 0
Bhing, large, per each	0 12 0
Do. small, per each	0 8 0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0 10 0
Prawns, small, per oz	0 3 0
Bumlows, per score	4 3 0
Jiptoe large each	0 10 0
Do. small	0 6 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 6
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 9
Crabs	0 0 2
Lobsters each	0 2 0

DRY FISH—	
Surmaye, large, each	0 14 0
Palah, large, each	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Do. medium, each	0 1 6
Dhomee, large, each	0 10 6
Do. small, each	0 0 3
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 3
Donugry fish, each	0 1 3

GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 4 0
Gram, Jamboor per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 12 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0
Oored Ghoghary	3 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Kutchi	2 8 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 0 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. common, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per phurra	1 4 0
Do. (old), per phurra	1 12 0
Oats, per phurra	5 2 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 4 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0
Maize, per phurra	2 4 0
Moong, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 4 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 0 0
Peas, per phurra	3 12 0
Toor, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Val Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2 8 0
Wurroo or Veragoo, per phurra	2 8 0
Kong, per phurra	2 12 0

VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes Australian per maund	2 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0 1 3
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2 4 0
Do. small per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. do. per maund	1 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 0
Onions, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 0
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 3
Do. red, per seer	0 1 3
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Do. small each	0 0 6
Cabbages small per each	0 3 0
Turnips large per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small per dozen	0 3 0
Carrots, per seer	0 1 0
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6
Lettuces, each	0 1 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Tomatoes per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas per seer	0 3 0
French Beans, per seer	0 0 6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 8 0
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0 0 6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 5 0
Beans double per seer	0 2 0
Parsley per small bunch	0 1 0
Water cresses	0 0 2
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 4 0
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 0 6
Cocoanuts Janbhohar	5 8 0

PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 7
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

HIGH COURT—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

48-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsey Ludha vs Dewkuvahoo—Jefferson, B and D.

51-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Sher Mahomed Hajee Amanoola vs Ramjee Dayal and others—W and C and J C Canna, and in person.

470-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Cassumbux Abdoola vs Sooleman Saloodin—Hore, C and B.

171-84—Archbold, H and D—Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadoorjee vs. Bai Dhunbai—Bomonjee and H.

101-87—Jefferson B and D—Casturchund Abhirchund vs. Narrotumdass Hurjeewandas and others—Mansuklal and D and in person.

137-87—In person a Pauper—Vithuldass Hurjeewandass vs. Tricumdass Jugjeewandas—Tyabjee and D.

The extension of the Madras Civil Engineering College buildings, which Mr. Stephens, the officer in charge of the work, has pushed on so rapidly, has been suspended for almost the last two months for want of the necessary iron girders for the roofing. These have now arrived, and it is hoped that with the new year the College will re-open with the addition to its present buildings which the institution is so much in need of.

A question was lately raised by the Chaplain of Rawalpindi as to whether a person residing within the limits of a cantonment in which there is a church can claim to have banns of marriage published in a church without those limits in which the Chaplain of the station is not entitled as of right to officiate. The Chaplain himself was of opinion that such a practice should not be permitted, as the object of the publication of banns is to ensure due publicity, so as to enable any one to state causes or impediments against such proposed marriage, and as, were it permitted, it would be quite possible for banns to be called in a church where the parties were not known to any of the congregation. As the subject was one of general interest, and one about which opinions differed, it was considered advisable to obtain an authoritative ruling; and the Archdeacon of Lahore accordingly referred the matter for the decision of the Government of India in the Ecclesiastical Department. That Government has replied "that the Governor General in Council is advised that no person can claim to have his banns published in any particular church except as far as may be arranged by the Ecclesiastical authorities for the convenience of residents in particular districts. His Excellency in Council is further advised that, although a marriage solemnized in India without banns or a license is not invalid on that account, no person can claim to be married by a clergyman of the Church of England without either a license or the publication of banns, and that if a clergyman abstains from solemnizing a marriage, unless one or other of this two conditions is fulfilled, person no can compel him to solemnize it."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian steamer Borinda, 1,490 tons, Captain A. Guelfi, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, with a general cargo from Hongkong, which port she left on June 11.

The P & O Co's extra steamer Khiwa, Captain S Bason, brought to Bombay yesterday, a general cargo and one deck passenger from Hongkong (June 16).

The steamer Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain J George, was cleared out yesterday for Torre del Annunziata and Genoa. She is laden with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain C R Kendall, for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with twenty-two deck passengers on board.

The same Company's steamer Lalpoora, Captain H Jones, sailed last evening for Gulle, in ballast.

The steamer Craigton, 1,325 tons, Captain T Corrigal, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, from Calcutta. She left the latter port on the 5th ultimo, and was bound for Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa; but the supply of coal on board running short, she put into this port for the purpose of coaling. She called *en route* at Galle.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIA MAILS.

The P & O Company's steamer Pekin, 2,136 tons, Captain A Symons, was cleared out last evening for Colombo and Shanghai. She will sail to-day with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, and the following passengers for Sydney:—Mr J Needham, Mr R S Bean, Mr G T Bax, Lt W G Reuton and Mr and Mrs Gilbert.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Berenice	1707	C. Shut-ga	B	Lloyd's Agents.
,, Pekin	3900	A. Symons	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Bengal	2521	W. B. Andrews	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Mobile	916	C. Doert	E	Bombay Persian S. N. Co.
,, Tarpeia	1182	H. Care	G	Ralli Brothers.
,, Brookfield	1509	A. Stabell	H. J	Boyts Craig & Co
,, C. Maclean	1490	Schofield	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lord Charlmont	2035	Bocquet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, M. Hall		A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Inchrhona	1406	J. Macdonald	N	J. Macklntosh & Co.
,, Athabasca	1645	J George	O	Boyts Craig & Co
Ship Talavera	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. Amana	2137	Thwaite	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, St. Oswald	1101	G Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	..	Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
8	Craigton (s)	Corrigall	Calcutta, June 15.
	Bermuda (s)	Guelfi	Hongkong, June 11.
	Khiwa (s)	Bason	Hongkong, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Karachi.
	Lalpoora (s)	Jones	Galle
	St. Oswald (s)	Davey	Antwerp.
	Tarpeia (s)	Care	Port Said.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Inchlonga, for Antwerp.
" Methley Hall, for Port Said and Liverpool.
" Lock Ettve, for Torre del Annunziata.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Athabasca, George, for Genoa and Torre del Annunziata.
" Pekin, Symons, for Colombo and Shanghai.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
4 Wingates s ..... Thompson ... Aden, June 20.
Dido s ..... Tumsiucle ... Jeddah, June 12.
Asia s ..... Johnston .... Madras, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.—Steamers Goa, Navarino and Hancoora. Ship Loch Katrine. Barque Hampshire.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lord Charlamont s—696 cwts wheat, Wm. Bell and Co; 228 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 54 bales wool, G Bangoomal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nubia s—8 cases Indian woodwork, E Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bengal s—800 cwts myrabolums, R Poonja; 325 cwts myrabolams, H Gokuldas; 13 bales hides and skins, C Jooma and Co; 4 bales hides, C Jehangir and Co; 10 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co; 11 cases bristles, Latimer and Co; 123 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 bales skins, D Careen; 20 cases mother o'pearl shells, J M D Remtoola; 500 rolls rice, A Wiachock; and Co 20 bales skins, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 18 bales skins, H S H Jan Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Maclean s—1,999 cwts poppy seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—6,800 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—600 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 300 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts tellseed, Ralli Brothers.

Amana s—4 cases cocoons and 2 cases Indian garnets, F Fischer and Co.

Brookfield s—1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchrohna s—2,000 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 1,999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co; 3,00 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Limited.

FOR GENOA.

Athabasca s—1,980 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Singapore s—3,030 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co.
Amana s—2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,980 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—6,524 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—1,460 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—18 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 56 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co; 106 chests opiums, E D Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium, C Ebhram; 6 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 33 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 13 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium; J Moolchand; 7 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—12 chests opium, Isaac Ezra and Co; 7 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 40 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 13 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR COLOMBO.

Pekin s—2,03,000 Rupees, The Chartered M Bank of I L and China.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 631
Temperature of the Air	79 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	89·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·5
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	693
Fall of Rain	1·37
Total fall during month	20·56
" " year	41·74
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	1·07

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Mander, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Poona.
Sladen, Lt, Bo, 2nd E York Regt, to rejoin, from Burma.

JULY 8.

Knight, Lt, Bl, 4th B C, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.
McPherson, Col, Bl, Leicestershire Regt, on half pay, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 8.

Warden, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant,

B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 9th, 1887.

1. The following promotions are sanctioned in "A" Company from this date, viz.:—Sergt. D. Wilson to be Colr. Sergt. vice Colr. Sergt. N. Devlin, promoted; Corpl. T. Smith to be Sergt. vice D. Wilson, promoted; Lce.-Corpl. W. McDowell to be Corpl. vice T. Smith, promoted; and Vol. M. Dreyer to be Lce.-Corpl. vice W. McDowel, promoted.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

SAILING WITHOUT SIDE-LIGHTS.

In the Calcutta Criminal Revision Court on Tuesday, Mr. Douglas White moved on behalf of Captain John Nicholls, the Master of the ship Brenda, for a rule calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the fine inflicted on the petitioner should not be reduced. Captain Nicholls had been fined Rs. 600 under the provisions of section 29 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1862 for not having hung out side-lights during a portion of the voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta. When the vessel was rounding the Cape, bright moonlight nights prevailed, and there was no possible chance of the Brenda meeting vessels coming from an opposite direction. Mr. White, while admitting that an offence had been committed under the Shipping Act, stated that it was a common practice with Captains making the voyage to Calcutta, when there was no chance of falling in with vessels, to put out the side-lights. The maximum amount of fine imposed in England was £100, or in default six months' simple imprisonment, and the petitioner had been fined Rs. 600. During the hearing of the case, the Magistrate intimated that, in the event of his inflicting a fine, it would no doubt be paid by the owners of the vessel, and he would therefore, make the fine a very heavy one. Mr. White informed the Court that this was the reverse of the fact, and there was further no evidence to warrant the Magistrate in this presumption. The affidavit of the Captain stated that he would be obliged to pay the fine out of his own pocket, and as he was in receipt of only £20 per month, this would mean a clear loss of three months' salary, which would press most heavily on him. He had hitherto borne a very high character as an officer and a seaman, and during the twenty-four years he had been to sea, there had never been a charge brought against him. While admitting the offence to which the Captain had pleaded guilty, Mr. White submitted that, in looking to the circumstances, the sentence was too severe. It was not as if the vessel was in narrow waters, or coming up the Bay for instance, in the track of other vessels.

To a question put by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice as to how the case originated, Mr. White stated that the act provided that any seaman who gave information which would lead to conviction in similar cases would receive a portion of the fine, though, as far as he could see, this rule did not obtain in Calcutta. At the request of the Court, Mr. White read portions of the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He believed in England offences were committed under the Merchant Shipping Act, but fines were regulated according to the gravity of the offence. On these grounds, Mr. White submitted he was entitled to the rule asked for.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in granting the rule, said, as far as he was personally concerned, he would like to have an opportunity of having more information regarding the practice in these matters before he made any order. The rule would be granted, therefore, but would have to be made returnable after the vacation.

PUSHKIN'S LAST DAYS.

An article in *La Nouvelle Revue* reminds us that it is now fifty years since Alexander Pushkin, the first among Russian poets, fell the victim of a miserable social intrigue. Like his English prototype Byron, he perished in the flower of his age. He had just entered his thirty-eighth year when the pistol of Dissolute empty-headed soldier of fortune put an end to his existence. Like his countryman Skobeleff; he had gloomy forebodings of a premature end, as those acquainted with the duel scene in the romance of "Eugene Oneguine" will not fail to recognise Julius Eckardt, the well known though anonymous author of "Society in St. Petersburg," has drawn a vivid picture of life in that capital at the time when the sensitive poet was hounded to his fate by highly placed scandal-mongers and their hangers-on.

In 1831 the poet espoused Natalia Gontcharieff, a celebrated Court beauty, as fond of admiration as her husband was indisposed to allow her unrestricted opportunity for gratifying the weakness. "Pushkin," says Eckardt, "in spite of the spotless fidelity of his consort, was as jealous as a Turk." His woe was aggravated by a consciousness that nothing would make him so ridiculous to his associates as a betrayal of his feelings. A certain Georges d'Anthes suddenly appeared on the scene. He was a French officer who fled to Russia in consequence of the revolution of July. Extremely handsome in appearance, he attracted the notice of the Emperor Nicholas, who commissioned him in the Chevalier Guard and made the worthless adventurer the handsome allowance of a thousand roubles a month. D'Anthes soon became the idol of the great ladies in the capital, but, most unfortunately, he chose to devote a larger share of his attentions to Madme. Pushkin than her spouse deemed agreeable or becoming. His style may be conceived from an exclamation made by him amid a crowd of fashionable bystanders with regard to the Russian language, "qu'il n'apprendrait jamais cette langue barbare!" Whereupon a veteran general—we suspect Miloradovitch—gruffly remarked, "Et le pain russe, que tu manges, pourquoi n'est il pas trop barbare?" But it is impossible to suppress charitable hints of this stamp. His devotion to Mdme. Pushkin grew so persistent that her husband soon became the laughing stock of the town and whilst throughout the disreputable episode the lover was aided and abetted by "society" in his machinations, the husband was held up to mockery and scorn. Anonymous letters and lampoons showered in upon Pushkin by the dozen—were even thrown broadcast in the public thoroughfares. At length an atrocious document was concocted and sent to his address. It was a pretended diploma conferring upon him the title of "Coadjutor to the Grand Master of the Order of Cuckolds" and Historiographer to the same. It was the last straw; and as it was utterly impossible to discover the authors of the infamous composition, Pushkin, jumped at the conclusion that D'Anthes was at the bottom of the business and sent him a challenge.

Now came the most extraordinary part of the affair. Lieutenant d'Anthes accepted the cartel, but demanded a postponement of the meeting for the space of fifteen days for the "arrangement of his private affairs." This interval he employed in asking, and ultimately winning, the hand of Mdme. Pushkin's sister. Now it became necessary for the poet to withdraw his challenge; but amicable relations were not resumed between the parties to it, Puskin's house was still closed to the offender, and with good reason; for no sooner had D'Anthes celebrated his marriage than he renewed his scandalous behaviour to the Pushkin household. Matters were brought to a crisis by a chance encounter with the Baron van Heeckeren, the Dutch Ambassador, who had adopted D'Anthes, and whom Pushkin accused as a go-between. On this occasion the poet, behaved with outrageous violence. On returning home he addressed a letter to the Baron, couched in the most insulting language; and a challenge from Heeckeren's adopted son was the immediate result.

As regards the details of the encounter, we have before us the best evidence in the world—namely, the letters of the seconds on either side, addressed to Prince Viazemski and narrating the event. They are contained in the "Materials for the Biography of Pushkin," which have been printed at Leipzig in the Russian tongue. The viscount d'Archiac, who was second to D'Anthes writes: "At half-past four we were at the appointed spot" (that is, on the evening of the 8th of February 1837. Two sledges containing the party drove across the ice of the Newa near the Winter Palace, to the islands). "A strong wind was blowing gustily, and caused us to enter a small clump of firs. Deep snow covered the ground, and it was necessary to clear away for the space of twenty paces. The adversaries took post at either end; the barrier was formed by two cloaks; each combatant took his pistol. Colonel Danzass (the poet's second) gave the signal by raising his hat. Pushkin was at the barrier in an instant. Heeckeren (i.e., D'Anthes under his adopted name) advanced four or five paces. Both antagonists began to aim. In spite of the spotless fidelity of his consort, was as jealous as a Turk." His woe was aggravated by a consciousness that nothing would make him so ridiculous to his associates as a betrayal of his feelings. A certain Georges d'Anthes suddenly appeared on the scene. He was a French officer who fled to Russia in consequence of the revolution of July. Extremely handsome in appearance, he attracted the notice of the Emperor Nicholas, who commissioned him in the Chevalier Guard and made the worthless adventurer the handsome allowance of a thousand roubles a month. D'Anthes soon became the idol of the great ladies in the capital, but, most unfortunately, he chose to devote a larger share of his attentions to Mdme. Pushkin than her spouse deemed agreeable or becoming. His style may be conceived from an exclamation made by him amid a crowd of fashionable bystanders with regard to the Russian language, "qu'il n'apprend ait jamais cette langue barbare!" Whereupon a veteran general—we suspect Miloradovitch—gruffly remarked, "Et le pain russe, que tu manges, pourquoi n'est il pas trop barbare?" But it is impossible to suppress charitable hints of this stamp. His devotion to Mdme. Pushkin grew so persistent that her husband soon became the laughing stock of the town and whilst throughout the disreputable episode the lover was aided and abet

ABDUCTION OF AN HEIRESS IN PARIS.

One of the great sensations in Paris when the last mail left Europe was the abduction of an heiress in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne. The following account of the incident is published in the Home papers of Friday, June 17 :—

The person carried off is the Cuban heiress, Mercedes Martinez Campos, who, in addition to a dowry of £300,000, had the charm of youth and beauty. Her beauty was that of a Creole, wonderful grace and suavity predominating. Her husband was a smart young officer of King Alphonso's Guard, the son of Marshal Serrano. The Marshal was not satisfied with a religious marriage in the Chapel of the Spanish Embassy, but caused a civil one, then practically indissoluble, to be solemnized at a Paris mayoralty.

The reason of this became apparent when in less than a year Mercedes Campos sued for a divorce. The Court of Rome was favourable to her, but the Civil Tribunal of the Seine declared itself incompetent to declare the marriage null, and dismissed the case. Since the Naquet Bill became law the lady has obtained a divorce, and her marriage has been nullified. At Rome she resumed her maiden name, and was able to recover a part of her fortune. Mdlle. Campos went to live in quiet but elegant style with an elderly lady in the Rue Christophe Colombe.

On Thursday they were both walking in the Bois de Boulogne when a party of men, two of whom were masked, gathered around them. Mdlle. Campos was seized and thrust into a private carriage, which was driven off with her and the masked persons at a rapid pace. It was all done so rapidly that the other promenaders did not notice the incident. There were, however, about ten women evidently accomplices, who surrounded the lady companion and abused her in a coarse manner until the carriage was out of sight. There were neither policemen nor rangers near.

When the companion, Mdlle. Louise, realized the situation, she sobbed and wrung her hands, which attracted the attention of the bystanders. In the meantime the women slipped away. When Mdlle. Louise recovered her presence of mind she went to a brother-in-law of her employer the Count of Casa Monte, to tell her story and he at once took her to make reports of it at the Prefecture of Police and the Spanish Embassy.

The theory now is that the abduction was not accomplished by Captain Serrano, but by a French aristocrat of high pretensions and an empty purse who hoped that to avoid the scandal of the abduction being bruited she would marry him with the consent of her relations. There is another theory that she herself was privy to the scheme for carrying her off in order to force her family to consent to a love match. Being legally a spinster and a Spaniard she will not be of age until her twenty-second year.

Her brother is expected in Paris from Madrid to-day. The domestics in her household disappeared on the day of the abduction.

According to the *Voltaire* this morning (a Reuter's telegram says) the abduction of Mdlle. Martinez Campos was effected with the lady's consent, and she and her kidnappers are at the present time in Brussels. The author of the abduction is believed to be a viscount who was formerly secretary to the Duc D'Aumale.

ELEPHANT STORIES.

The writer of "Echoes of the Week" in the *Saturday Evening Journal* of Calcutta, says :—Elephants, like prophets of old, have but scant honour in their own country. As a means of locomotion they are decidedly out of date, while the taste for display which once prompted the native aristocracy to swell their train with as many of their pachydermi as their means could afford is gradually yielding to more practical considerations. In Europe they are still invested with the charm of rarity, and no circus is considered complete[ly equipped without one or two highly trained animals of the kind. The taste for these quaint survivals from archaic times has spread to the United States, where elephants are to be seen walking on what is euphonically termed a tight rope, or propelling a huge tricycle. But their marvellous docility is sometimes subjected to too severe a strain. A thrilling story of an elephant's vengeance on an exacting keeper has lately gone the round of the American papers ; and instances are only too common of the danger attending the slightest liberty taken with these vindictive monsters.

That much-abused menial, the mahout, deserves a large share of the ill repute. He is often lazy, addicted to ardent spirits, and greedy of the means of gratifying his passion. But he possesses inherited aptitudes for dealing with his charges which his European colleagues can never hope to attain. It is only when "must," or maddened by fear, that the elephant shakes off all control. And in his insanest moods he is sometimes reduced to obedience by the well-known voice of his rider. Some years ago the Municipal authorities of a town in the North-West Provinces found themselves saddled with an iron roller, imported from England, of a size and weight which defied tractionary bullock power. They therefore borrowed an elephant from the Commissariat, attached him to the unwieldy implement, and set him to the task of rolling some newly spread metal on one of their principal avenues.

Unfortunately the traces were too short ; and the poor beast soon felt the roller impinging smartly on his hind legs. In vain did he quicken his pace to escape the succession of shocks. The faster he ran the more terribly were his legs battered. At length, he roared with agony and fear, shook off his mahout, and started down the road at full speed, with the roller oscillating violently in his rear. Fearful, indeed, were the consequences of this exaggerated version of the dog and tin kettle for the municipal lamp posts, trees, and culvert walls. Many years must elapse ere the avenue regains its pristine neatness.

Having disposed of his incubus by knocking the whole apparatus to pieces, the elephant proceeded to wreak condign vengeance on those whom he deemed his persecutors. Soon were the busy haunts of men left far behind, and nothing presented itself save a couple of country carts which, with their teams and drivers, were pounded to a jelly in the twinkling of a eye. But lo a European dispenser of justice, famed for his obesity, hove in sight, returning, poor man, from a four mile "constitutional" and entirely ignorant of the fearful ordeal that awaited him. The mammoth raised a shrill scream of vengeance, and was down upon the unhappy Judge at the *pas de charge*.

Flight was impossible ; but a friendly culvert afforded a possibility of salvation. To seek the shelter of its slender tunnel was the work of a few seconds, and, despite the presence of reptiles and nameless abominations galore, the poor Judge began to breathe freely. But the wily elephant descended the slope of the road, and, trumpeting loudly, inserted his trunk into the culvert, obliging the refuge to crawl, at the expense of much cellular tissue, to the other extremity. Baffled at one side, the elephant galloped across to the other ; and again pushed his trunk inside with a scream. This of course, necessitated the Judge's adjournment to the other end, and the see-saw process was repeated till the mahout arrived at the scene of action, and succeeded in drawing off the enemy. The unhappy Judge was heard afterwards to aver that he never spent a worse quarter of an hour than while endeavouring to evade the grasp of that terrible trunk.

How many of my readers are aware of the tolerably obvious connexion between the elephant and the pig ? It was first discovered by an American schoolboy, while engaged on an essay on the natural history of the humbler quadruped. "A pig," he wrote, "has four legs and a trunk. Herein he resembles an elephant. Theologians maintain that pigs aint got no souls. A pig eats on the principle that time is money. My grandfather had 26 pigs, and unto those pigs he gave 26 bushels of spiled meal. They ate the meal and then went for my grandfather's cellar, where they devoured 26 bushels of small coal. Whereat my grandfather was heard audibly to remark that a pig's appetite is bottomless as the roaring ocean."

CABBIES IN BERLIN.

The Berlin *Bar* tells a good story about the origin or at least the development, of the guild of cabbies in that city. In the time of King Friedrich II. cabs and hackney coaches were rarities in the Prussian capital, and were only used as a luxury by the rich. Prince Heinrich was anxious to increase the number, and in order to give a help to the carriage-building industry, he instituted a free ball at his palace, to which any citizen could be admitted provided that he drove up to the door in a carriage. Twelve barber-apprentices were eager to share in the princely entertainment ; but the few wheeled vehicles which could be hired had of course prodigiously increased their charges, and the whole united money of the young men only sufficed to pay for the hire of one carriage. They put their wits to work and hired a droschke which had been busy for hours driving parties to Prince Heinrich's free ball. Four of the young barbers got into the cab, and were driven at a snail's pace to the Palace ; the other eight walked behind it. When the carriage drew up before the great gate, under the dim oil lamplight of those days, both the doors of the vehicle were opened. The four insiders stepped out at one door, and the eight outsiders stepped in at the other. By this trick each in turn paced from the cab up the steps. The deception answered splendidly ; the porters made no remarks, although, if they were men of observation, they must have been astonished at the inexhaustible amount of space within the cab, which had accommodated twelve "insides" at once.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distress[ing] diseases of women. Sold by

[TREA]CHER, MADO[N] & CO., Ltd.

Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

[Physi]cians are using this

DANGERS OF THE SEASON !

Unreasonable weather is always unhealthy weather. When the system is prepared to meet cold it is injurious to encounter heat. When heavy garments are thrown aside for the Summer, or Summer garments for the Fall, any sudden or continued change in the atmosphere produces a disastrous effect accompanied in the body. These dangers come in every form ; as the deceitful malaria that steals into the system and silently undermines the health ; as cholera, in some of its many manifestation ; as debility, accompanied by exhaustion and depression of spirits, and as sudden chills followed by intense fevers. All of these dangers are imminent, and no one whose health is the least deranged is safe from their influence.

And yet they have no power over any one whose body is in perfect order. When the system is debilitated changes of the season easily prostrate. Malaria may be absorbed by any person, and slow fever of a terrible and stubborn character will be the result, while if all the powers are in full force it will be expelled as speedily as it came. Indeed, all Season dangers of a physical nature can be traced directly to weakened faculties in some portion of the body. It may, therefore, be truly said that only those whose habits of life are such as to keep their bodies in constant health can hope to escape the influences which such a season as the present brings.

It is freely admitted, not only by the most scientific men in the land, but by intelligent thinkers generally, that no permanent health can be hoped for even under the most favorable circumstances unless the great organs of the body—the workshops of the system—are kept in perfect order. Those organs are the kidneys and liver. And yet disorders of these functions are not only dangerous, but especially so because they are usually unknown and wholly misunderstood. If an eye is injured it becomes exceedingly painful ; derangements of the stomach are followed by severe and acute pains ; weakened lungs become sore, but the kidneys and liver do not show their illness by pain—on the contrary, other symptoms and in remote parts of the body are the only signs they give. The certain symptoms of deranged or torpid liver difficulty are these : Unaccountable lassitude and weariness, pains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensation, indigestion, a dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debility, despondency, pulling or blouting under the eyes, any unusual odor, color or sediment about the fluids passed from the system, an increasing pallor of the countenance, wasting of flesh and strength, pains in the heart, shortness of breath, etc., etc.

But while all these dangers threaten adults, both male and female, there are equally serious evils hanging over children and infants, which can be traced to the same cause. Thousands of children whose kidneys have become weakened as the sequel to scarletina, are in imminent danger at all times, and especially during the changeable term. This fact remains, however, that while these physical troubles are hard to cure they are comparatively easy to prevent. A careful attention to the kidneys and liver will certainly avoid all the diseases enumerated above, and will banish the distressing symptoms which precede them, beside adding the enjoyment consequent upon perfect health. This, however, has always been the great trouble. Organs so great as the kidneys and liver are hard to control, and physicians have invariably found it difficult and often impossible to regulate or in any way reach them. It is an established fact, admitted by the most prominent physicians in this country that one remedy and only one has such an influence upon these organs, and acts so powerfully and direct as to control and keep them in perfect order. That remedy is Warner's Safe Cure. It is easier to prevent than to cure, and by a careful attention to the truths stated above, no one need fear any of the disastrous results which always accompany changes of the season.

Write to Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ld., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for pamphlet free. This house also sells Warner's Safe Cure, wholesale and retail.

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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

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IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES or EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

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Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

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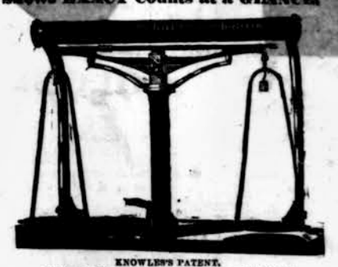

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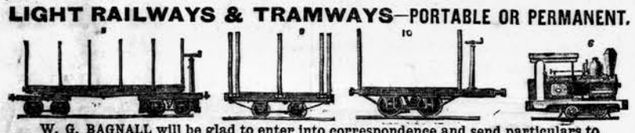

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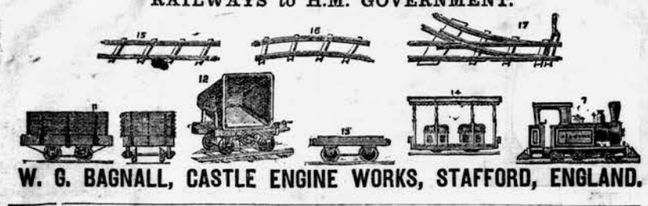

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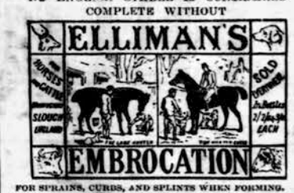

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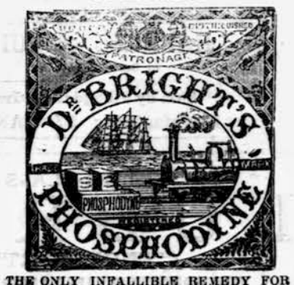

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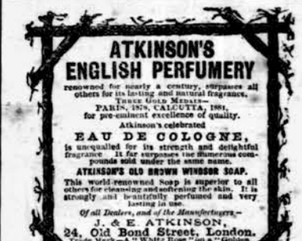

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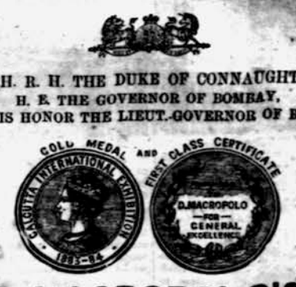

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